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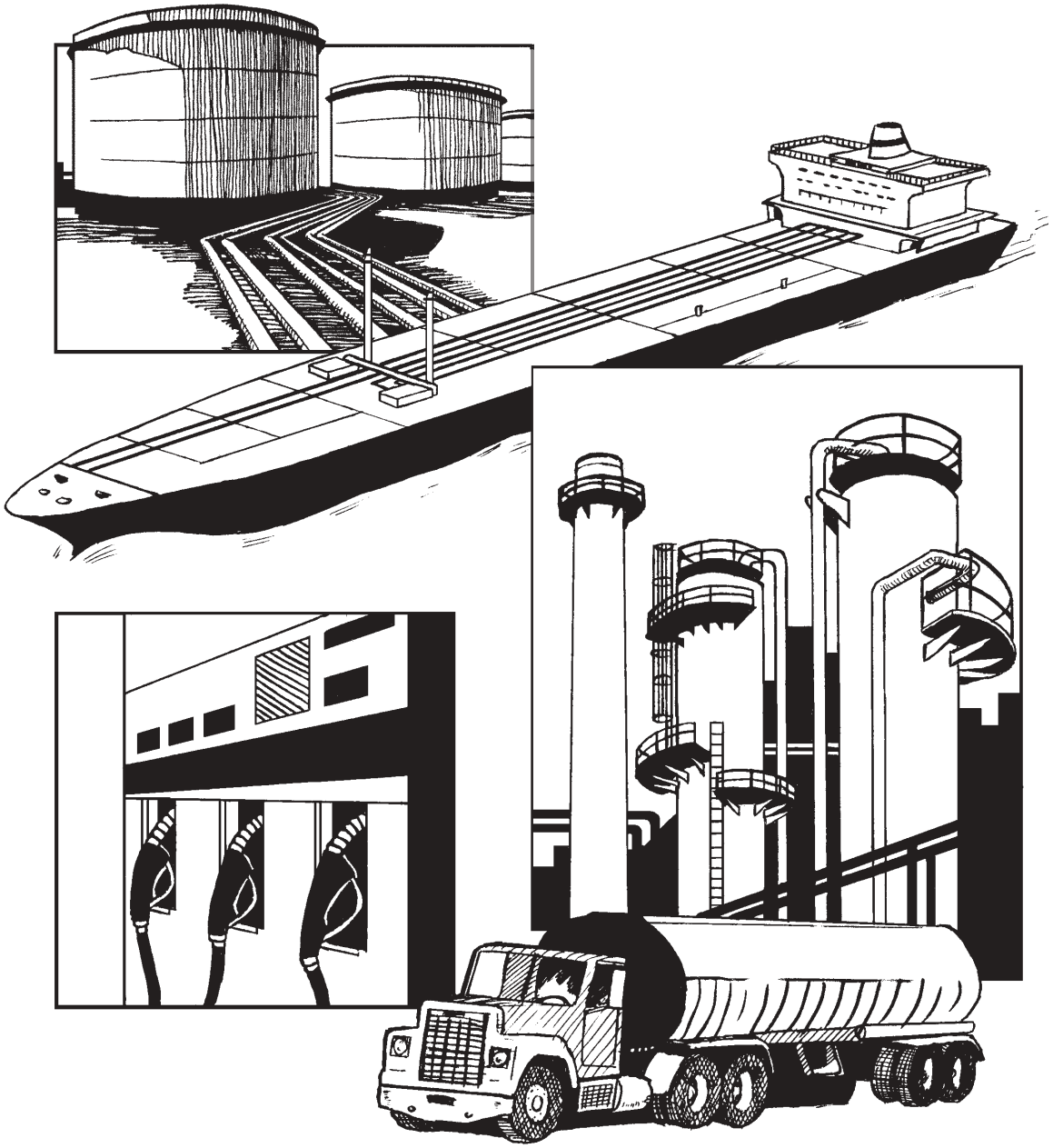
July 25, 2003

Weekly Petroleum Status Report



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Release Date: July 30, 2003

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Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on supply and selected prices of crude oil and principal petroleum products in the context of historical data and forecasts. It serves the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments with a ready, reliable source of current information. The supply data contained in this report are based primarily on company submissions for the week ending 7:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. Weekly price data are collected as of 8:00 a.m. every Monday. The daily spot and futures prices are provided by Reuters, Inc. Data are released electronically after 10:30 a.m. each Wednesday, and hard copies of the publication are available for distribution on Thursday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the *WPSR* is delayed by one day.

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Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary, June 2003

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	2003			2002	January-June	
	Estimated June	Estimated May	Difference[1]	June	2003	2002
Products Supplied	20,318	20,086	232	19,875	20,043	19,623
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,972	8,897	76	9,140	8,715	8,746
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,792	3,708	83	3,587	4,022	3,750
Residual Fuel Oil	898	668	230	669	811	713
Jet Fuel	1,544	1,434	110	1,647	1,521	1,589
Other Petroleum Products[2]	5,113	5,380	-267	4,831	4,975	4,826
Crude Oil Inputs	15,642	15,812	-171	15,397	15,119	14,895
Operable Utilization Rate (%)	94.4	95.5	-1.1	93.1	91.5	90.0
Imports	12,521	12,539	-18	11,753	11,867	11,417
Crude Oil	9,717	9,981	-264	9,324	9,245	9,036
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	0	17	0	20
Other	9,717	9,981	-264	9,307	9,245	9,016
Products	2,804	2,558	246	2,429	2,622	2,381
Finished Motor Gasoline	507	541	-34	586	529	492
Distillate Fuel Oil	342	270	72	204	355	233
Residual Fuel Oil	327	297	30	256	351	231
Jet Fuel	143	128	15	81	115	102
Other Petroleum Products[3]	1,485	1,323	162	1,303	1,273	1,323
Exports	973	963	10	880	1,053	925
Crude Oil	10	10	0	5	10	7
Products	963	953	10	874	1,044	917
Total Net Imports	11,548	11,576	-29	10,873	10,814	10,493
Stock Change[4]	264	661	-396	173	-148	165
Crude Oil	-12	121	-133	-143	90	176
Products	276	539	-263	316	-236	-11
Total Stocks[6] (million barrels)	1,533.3	1,525.3	7.9	1,616.1	-	-
Crude Oil	890.3	890.6	-0.4	894.0	-	-
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[5]	608.1	602.9	5.2	576.5	-	-
Other	282.2	287.7	-5.5	317.6	-	-
Products	643.0	634.7	8.3	722.1	-	-
Finished Motor Gasoline	151.6	154.1	-2.5	167.6	-	-
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	109.4	105.3	4.1	133.1	-	-
Residual Fuel Oil	34.6	36.9	-2.3	32.7	-	-
Jet Fuel	39.2	40.6	-1.4	39.1	-	-
Other Petroleum Products[3]	308.3	297.8	10.4	349.6	-	-

[1] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[2] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel.

[3] Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

[6] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of the Petroleum Supply Monthly and the Weekly Petroleum Status Report.

Highlights

U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged nearly 15.6 million barrels per day during the week ending July 25, up 142,000 barrels per day from the previous week. Most of the increase came from the Gulf Coast (PADD III) region. Refinery production of distillate fuel and jet fuel increased slightly compared to the previous week's averages, but motor gasoline refinery production fell by 199,000 barrels per day.

U.S. crude oil imports averaged nearly 10.1 million barrels per day last week, up 643,000 barrels per day from the previous week. Crude oil imports have averaged 9.7 million barrels per day over the last four weeks, which is 509,000 barrels per day more than averaged over the same period last year. Although the origins of weekly crude oil imports are preliminary and thus not published, it appears that the United States received Iraqi crude oil last week for the first time since May. It also appears that imports from Nigeria increased significantly last week compared to the relatively small amount imported in the previous week. Total motor gasoline imports (including both finished gasoline and gasoline blending components) increased from the previous week, averaging 980,000 barrels per day last week, up significantly from the previous week's average. Distillate fuel imports averaged 194,000 barrels per day last week.

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) rose by 1.0 million barrels, and are now 30.0 million barrels less than last year at this time. Motor gasoline inventories dropped by 3.3 million barrels, and are at the bottom end of the normal range for this time of year. Distillate fuel inventories rose by 2.2 million barrels, with the increase mostly in high-sulfur distillate fuel (heating oil). Distillate fuel inventories are still within the normal range for this time of year. As of July 25, total commercial inventories are 102.7 million barrels less than last year.

Total product supplied over the last four-week period averaged over 19.9 million barrels per day, or 0.6 percent less than the same period last year. Over the last four weeks, motor gasoline demand is down 0.1 percent, despite record demand of nearly 9.6 million barrels per day last week. Distillate fuel demand is down 4.4 percent compared to the same period last year, while kerosene-type jet fuel demand is 1.4 percent less than last year over the same four-week period.

The average world crude oil price on July 25, 2003 was $26.91 per barrel, $0.56 less than last week and $2.41 above last year. WTI was $30.31 per barrel on July 25, 2003, $1.65 less than last week and $3.76 higher than last year. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 86.40 cents per gallon, 0.60 cent less than last week but 9.06 cents over a year ago. The spot price for No. 2 low-sulfur diesel fuel in the New York Harbor was 78.60 cents per gallon, down 2.75 cents from last week but 11.45 cents above last year.

The national average retail regular gasoline price fell from last week to 151.6 cents per gallon on July 28, 2003, 0.8 cent per gallon lower than last week and 10.9 cents per gallon above a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price fell to 143.8 cents per gallon, 0.1 cent per gallon below last week and 13.5 cents per gallon more than a year ago.

Refinery Activity (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	07/25/03	07/18/03	07/25/02
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,549	15,538	15,425
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	93.8	93.8	93.5
Motor Gasoline Production	8,688	8,721	8,664
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	3,676	3,674	3,578

See Table 2.

Products Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	07/25/03	07/18/03	07/25/02
Motor Gasoline	9,138	9,117	9,143
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,509	3,577	3,669
All Other Products	7,287	7,350	7,235
Total	19,935	20,044	20,047

See Table 10.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	07/25/03	07/18/03	07/25/02
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	277.3	276.3	307.3
Motor Gasoline	204.5	207.8	215.0
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	117.4	115.2	133.6
All Other Oils	332.1	329.4	378.1
Crude Oil in SPR[2]	610.7	610.0	578.0
Total	1542.0	1538.7	1612.0

See Table 3.

Prices (Cents per Gallon except as noted)

	Week Ending		
	07/25/03	07/18/03	07/26/02
World Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)	26.91	27.47	24.50
Spot Prices			
WTI Crude Oil - Cushing (Dollars per Barrel)	30.31	31.96	26.55
Conv. Regular Gasoline - NYH	86.40	87.00	77.34
RFG Regular - NYH	89.10	91.73	82.21
No. 2 Heating Oil - NYH	77.33	80.00	66.13
No. 2 Low-sulfur Diesel Fuel - NYH	78.60	81.35	67.15
Kerosene-Type Jet - NYH	79.90	82.10	70.88
Residual Fuel - NYH	62.81	65.55	55.07
Propane - Mont Belvieu	52.19	52.94	37.44
	07/28/03	07/21/03	07/29/02
Retail Prices			
Motor Gasoline - Regular	151.6	152.4	140.7
Motor Gasoline - Midgrade	161.3	162.1	150.0
Motor Gasoline - Premium	170.2	171.0	158.9
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	143.8	143.9	130.3

See Tables 13, 14, 15 and 17.

Net Imports (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	07/25/03	07/18/03	07/25/02
Crude Oil	9,704	9,550	9,175
Petroleum Products	1,726	1,714	1,623
Total	11,430	11,263	10,798

See Table 1.

[1] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

[2] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Notes: • NA=Not Available. • Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 07/25/2003

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four-Week Averages Ending 07/25/03	Four-Week Averages Ending 07/25/02	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 205 Days 2003	Cumulative Daily Averages 205 Days 2002	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,765	5,791	-0.4	5,845	5,870	-0.4
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	9,704	9,175	5.8	9,292	9,043	2.8
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	9,714	9,202	5.6	9,302	9,036	2.9
(4) SPR Imports	0	3	--	0	18	--
(5) Exports	10	29	-65.5	10	10	--
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-121	-82	--	-57	-136	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	170	412	--	-13	23	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	--	0	0	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	31	129	--	102	157	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,549	15,425	0.8	15,169	14,957	1.4
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	1,992	2,187	-8.9	1,977	2,195	-9.9
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	94	71	32.4	177	96	84.4
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
(14) Processing Gain	981	951	3.2	949	957	-0.8
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	1,726	1,623	6.3	1,596	1,484	7.5
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	2,678	2,439	9.8	2,629	2,388	10.1
(17) Product Exports[5]	952	816	16.7	1,033	904	14.3
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	-407	-209	--	145	-13	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	19,935	20,047	-0.6	20,013	19,676	1.7
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,138	9,143	-0.1	8,766	8,792	-0.3
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	-1	-100.0	-5	-5	0.0
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,653	1,676	-1.4	1,543	1,605	-3.9
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,509	3,669	-4.4	3,954	3,742	5.7
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	688	622	10.6	797	701	13.7
(25) Other Oils[8]	4,945	4,938	0.1	4,957	4,842	2.4
(26) Total Products Supplied	19,935	20,047	-0.6	20,013	19,676	1.7
Total Net Imports	11,430	10,798	5.9	10,888	10,527	3.4

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	07/25/03	07/18/03	07/25/02	Percent Change from Previous Week	Percent Change from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	277.3	276.3	307.3	0.4	-9.8
Total Motor Gasoline	204.5	207.8	215.0	-1.6	-4.9
Reformulated	36.6	39.4	43.8	-7.1	-16.4
Oxygenated	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	-25.0
Conventional	114.1	114.8	121.3	-0.6	-5.9
Blending Components	53.5	53.3	49.6	0.4	7.9
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-100.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	37.8	38.2	38.5	-1.0	-1.8
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	117.4	115.2	133.6	1.9	-12.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	75.4	74.5	77.4	1.2	-2.6
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	42.0	40.7	56.2	3.2	-25.3
Residual Fuel Oil	35.1	34.8	33.4	0.9	5.1
Unfinished Oils	85.5	84.7	87.4	0.9	-2.2
Other Oils[10]	173.7	171.7	218.8	1.2	-20.6
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	931.3	928.7	1,034.0	0.3	-9.9
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	610.7	610.0	578.0	0.1	5.7
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,542.0	1,538.7	1,612.0	0.2	-4.3

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.

[4] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

[5] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.

[6] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

[7] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the “Northeast Heating Oil Reserve” are not included. For details see Appendix B.

[8] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, distillate, and residual fuel oils.

[9] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.

[10] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

[11] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Note: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Sources: See page 30.

Table 2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, January 2002 to Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,487	14,306	14,526	15,325	15,301	15,397	15,430	15,338	14,861	14,303	15,155	14,900
Gross Inputs	14,693	14,510	14,724	15,586	15,329	15,610	15,666	15,572	15,149	14,614	15,463	15,218
Operable Capacity	16,755	16,755	16,755	16,757	16,757	16,764	16,764	16,764	16,764	16,700	16,700	16,700
Percent Utilization	87.7	86.6	87.9	93.0	91.5	93.1	93.5	92.9	90.4	87.5	92.6	91.1
2003												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,337	14,382	14,929	15,575								
Gross Inputs	14,611	14,640	15,157	15,759								
Operable Capacity	16,761	16,761	16,757	16,757								
Percent Utilization	87.2	87.3	90.5	94.0								

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2003	**5/9**	**5/16**	**5/23**	**5/30**	**6/6**	**6/13**	**6/20**	**6/27**	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/18**	**7/25**
Crude Oil Inputs	15,559	15,662	15,715	15,810	15,839	15,855	15,814	15,670	15,588	15,547	15,538	15,549
Gross Inputs	15,698	15,819	15,884	16,010	16,032	16,047	16,002	15,854	15,770	15,733	15,719	15,713
Operable Capacity	16,761	16,761	16,761	16,760	16,759	16,758	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Percent Utilization[1]	93.7	94.4	94.8	95.5	95.7	95.8	95.5	94.6	94.1	93.9	93.8	93.8

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,160	8,117	8,072	8,626	8,729	8,661	8,665	8,666	8,320	8,190	8,738	8,734
Reformulated	2,558	2,636	2,641	2,706	2,707	2,644	2,640	2,725	2,658	2,657	2,832	2,877
Oxygenated[2]	783	828	536	868	904	797	956	878	946	1,094	1,340	1,174
Conventional[2]	4,858	4,684	4,813	5,102	5,142	5,220	5,100	5,036	4,740	4,447	4,589	4,741
Jet Fuel	1,477	1,451	1,505	1,492	1,479	1,512	1,569	1,539	1,552	1,495	1,543	1,548
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,508	3,498	3,360	3,647	3,709	3,679	3,561	3,538	3,536	3,380	3,768	3,922
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,448	2,456	2,370	2,657	2,730	2,694	2,566	2,542	2,631	2,532	2,823	2,818
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1,060	1,042	990	990	979	985	995	996	905	848	945	1,103
Residual Fuel Oil	625	613	617	601	582	540	566	583	607	593	648	641
2003												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,038	8,031	7,917	8,449								
Reformulated	2,667	2,674	2,631	2,808								
Oxygenated[2]	842	1,159	742	1,120								
Conventional[2]	4,530	4,199	4,543	4,521								
Jet Fuel	1,495	1,416	1,422	1,445								
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,403	3,455	3,743	3,817								
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,383	2,366	2,654	2,879								
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1,020	1,089	1,089	939								
Residual Fuel Oil	660	682	653	634								

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2003	**5/9**	**5/16**	**5/23**	**5/30**	**6/6**	**6/13**	**6/20**	**6/27**	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/18**	**7/25**
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,466	8,507	8,552	8,585	8,578	8,563	8,508	8,508	8,494	8,639	8,721	8,688
Reformulated[2]	2,811	2,801	2,831	2,808	2,806	2,819	2,799	2,803	2,817	2,838	2,823	2,774
Oxygenated[2]	955	1,015	1,068	975	880	801	715	828	920	1,034	1,135	1,130
Conventional[2]	4,700	4,691	4,653	4,803	4,892	4,944	4,995	4,878	4,757	4,767	4,764	4,784
Jet Fuel	1,426	1,440	1,472	1,483	1,487	1,462	1,409	1,379	1,367	1,404	1,430	1,455
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,832	3,861	3,837	3,838	3,839	3,818	3,801	3,740	3,707	3,681	3,674	3,676
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,882	2,880	2,879	2,888	2,887	2,873	2,817	2,760	2,738	2,705	2,741	2,751
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	950	982	958	950	952	946	984	980	969	976	932	925
Residual Fuel Oil	625	667	683	709	722	713	692	668	647	619	617	615

[1] Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.

[2] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

Source: See page 30.

Figure 1. U.S. Refinery Capacity, Inputs, and Production, January 2002 to Present

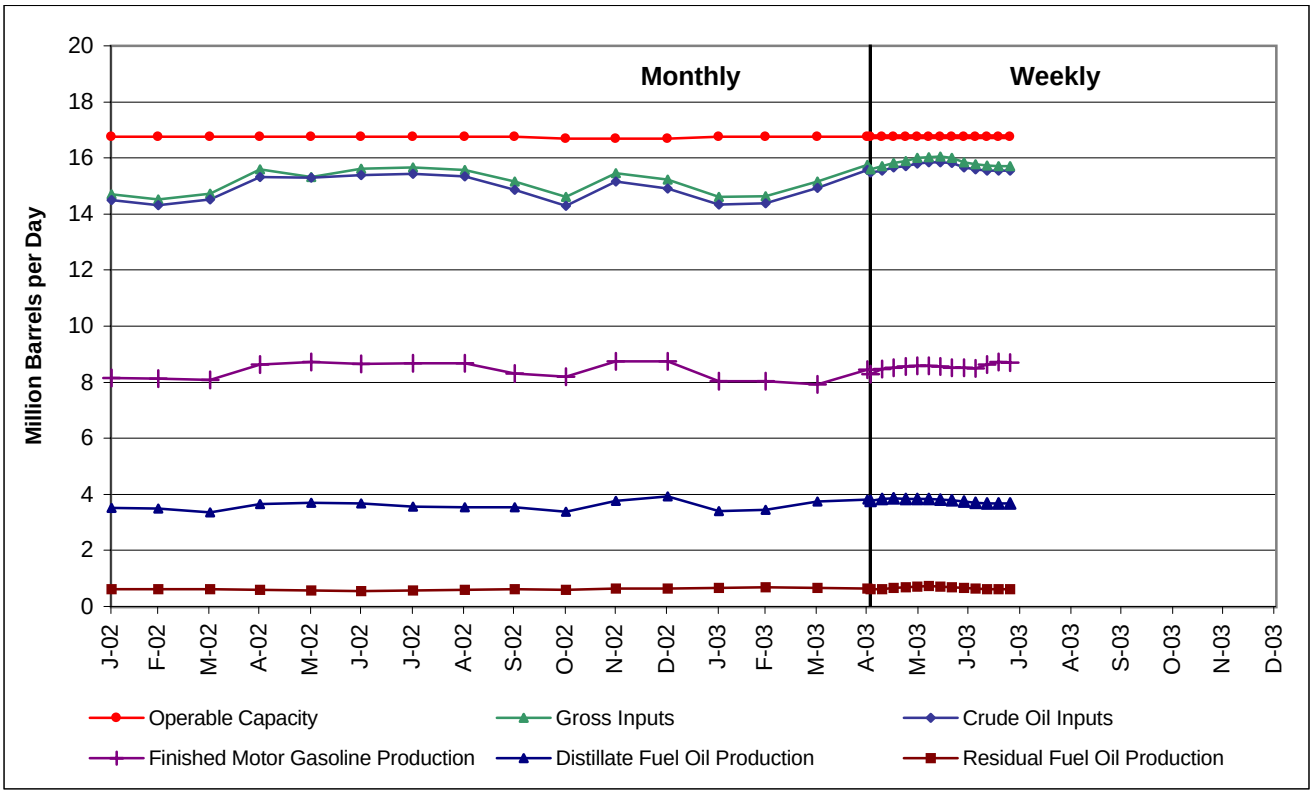


Figure 2. U.S. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 2001 to Present

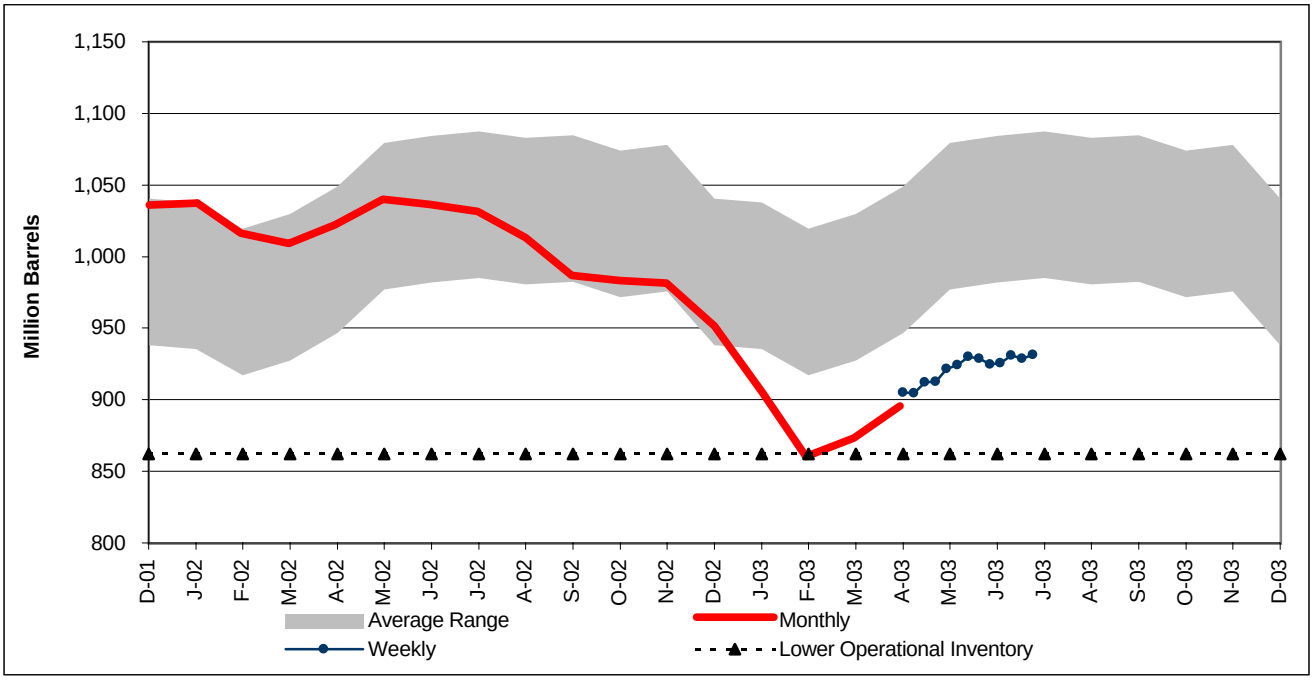


Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, January 2002 to Present

(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Crude Oil[2]	320.3	327.4	333.5	324.6	327.0	317.6	304.3	296.2	270.6	291.5	288.1	277.6
Total Motor Gasoline	222.0	217.8	213.4	216.4	218.1	216.6	214.5	204.0	206.5	193.5	205.9	209.1
Reformulated	45.6	45.1	43.2	45.7	45.9	44.9	43.5	40.2	40.6	35.6	36.3	42.2
Oxygenated	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Conventional	123.6	120.0	116.3	120.8	122.1	122.3	121.0	116.7	116.3	112.0	121.2	119.1
Blending Components	52.3	52.3	53.6	49.4	49.8	49.0	49.7	46.6	49.1	45.3	47.9	47.2
Jet Fuel	41.2	40.8	41.8	40.4	41.0	39.1	38.4	39.4	40.6	41.7	42.7	39.2
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	136.9	130.0	123.1	122.4	127.0	133.1	133.8	130.6	126.9	121.4	124.4	134.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	80.0	77.9	74.2	74.3	77.0	79.3	76.9	71.0	68.3	65.5	71.5	80.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	56.9	52.1	48.9	48.1	50.0	53.8	56.9	59.6	58.5	55.9	52.9	53.4
Residual Fuel Oil	41.4	39.0	34.3	34.6	33.9	32.7	33.5	31.9	33.0	33.6	35.6	31.3
Unfinished Oils	91.1	90.2	93.7	95.0	91.2	87.8	87.2	85.3	85.0	90.5	88.2	75.8
Other Oils[4]	183.1	171.3	171.5	188.3	201.5	212.8	220.5	226.7	224.3	211.2	197.7	181.7
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	1,036.0	1,016.5	1,011.3	1,021.7	1,039.7	1,039.7	1,032.3	1,014.1	986.8	983.4	982.6	948.8
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	554.6	560.0	561.5	566.7	571.3	576.5	578.5	582.3	587.2	589.6	595.9	599.1
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,590.6	1,576.4	1,572.8	1,588.4	1,610.9	1,616.1	1,610.8	1,596.3	1,574.1	1,573.0	1,578.5	1,547.9
2003												
Crude Oil[2]	273.0	270.4	280.5	290.2								
Total Motor Gasoline	211.6	203.2	199.9	207.5								
Reformulated	37.7	35.3	32.7	35.5								
Oxygenated	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1								
Conventional	120.3	116.6	112.1	116.3								
Blending Components	53.2	51.2	54.9	55.6								
Jet Fuel	40.6	38.5	36.8	36.6								
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	112.2	97.2	98.5	97.1								
0.05% Sulfur and under	68.4	60.5	63.5	65.9								
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	43.8	36.7	35.0	31.2								
Residual Fuel Oil	31.3	30.8	32.3	31.1								
Unfinished Oils	80.3	83.5	84.5	85.4								
Other Oils[4]	155.9	136.6	140.9	147.8								
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	904.8	860.3	873.4	895.6								
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	599.2	599.2	599.2	599.6								
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,504.1	1,459.5	1,472.6	1,495.2								

2003	**5/9**	**5/16**	**5/23**	**5/30**	**6/6**	**6/13**	**6/20**	**6/27**	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/18**	**7/25**
Crude Oil[2]	284.5	285.1	286.2	289.0	284.4	288.3	284.2	282.1	282.2	278.6	276.3	277.3
Total Motor Gasoline	208.6	208.4	205.0	207.3	209.9	209.1	208.2	205.0	205.5	209.4	207.8	204.5
Reformulated	36.9	33.3	33.7	34.6	37.4	36.8	37.5	36.9	38.3	38.4	39.4	36.6
Oxygenated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Conventional	114.9	118.7	116.4	118.3	118.8	118.9	117.6	114.9	112.6	116.5	114.8	114.1
Blending Components	56.5	56.1	54.6	54.1	53.4	53.2	52.9	52.9	54.3	54.2	53.3	53.5
Jet Fuel	37.1	37.4	38.4	40.4	41.1	39.9	38.4	39.1	39.2	39.0	38.2	37.8
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	99.9	102.7	101.5	104.5	107.3	109.4	109.4	109.7	109.2	114.7	115.2	117.4
0.05% Sulfur and under	66.3	68.7	68.3	71.1	71.5	73.0	72.3	72.3	71.5	74.2	74.5	75.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	33.6	34.0	33.3	33.4	35.8	36.4	37.1	37.4	37.7	40.5	40.7	42.0
Residual Fuel Oil	31.4	33.6	35.0	36.9	36.8	35.5	35.6	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.8	35.1
Unfinished Oils	84.1	84.3	84.6	84.3	83.3	84.5	88.0	88.6	87.0	85.3	84.7	85.5
Other Oils[4]	159.2	160.6	162.0	159.4	161.4	163.3	165.1	165.8	167.7	169.7	171.7	173.7
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	904.7	912.1	912.7	921.7	924.1	930.0	928.9	924.6	925.5	930.9	928.7	931.3
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	600.4	601.1	601.6	602.5	604.0	605.2	605.5	607.3	608.7	609.3	610.0	610.7
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,505.1	1,513.2	1,514.3	1,524.2	1,528.1	1,535.3	1,534.4	1,532.0	1,534.2	1,540.2	1,538.7	1,542.0

[1] Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

[2] Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries. Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

[3] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

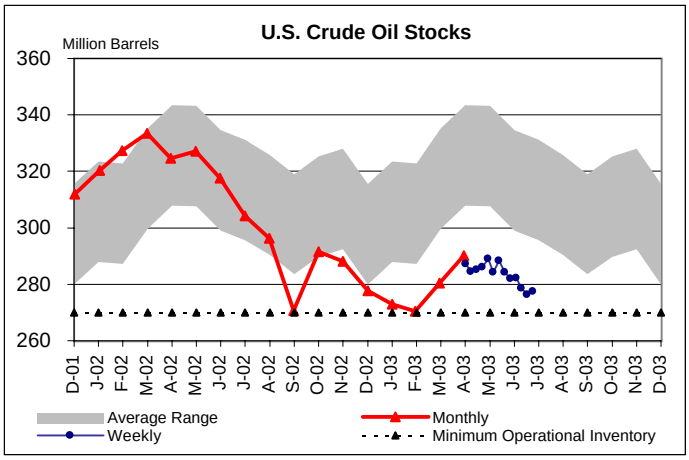
[4] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

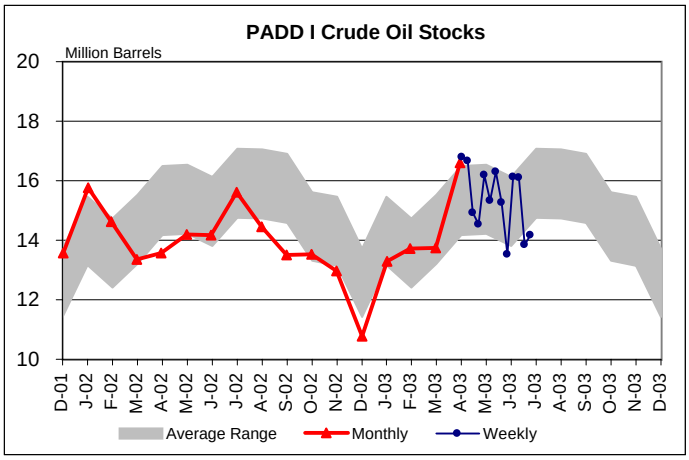
[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

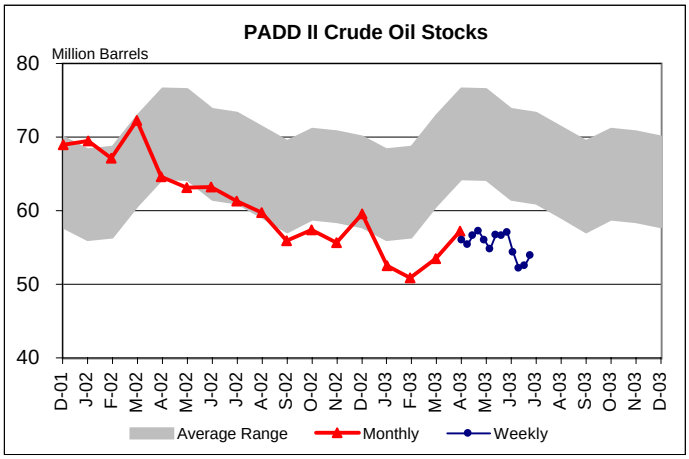
Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

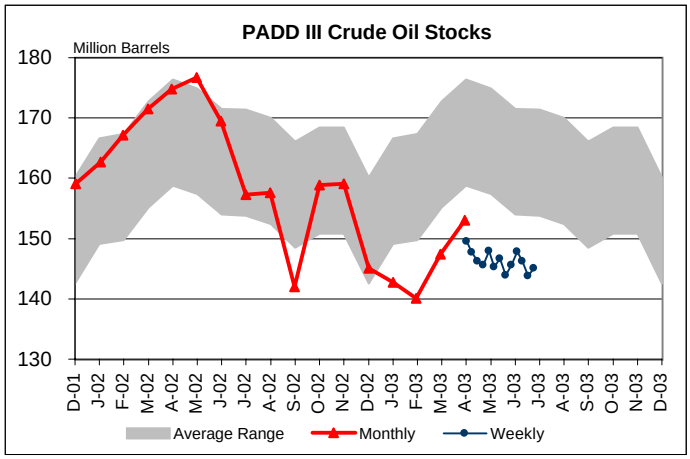
Source: See page 30.

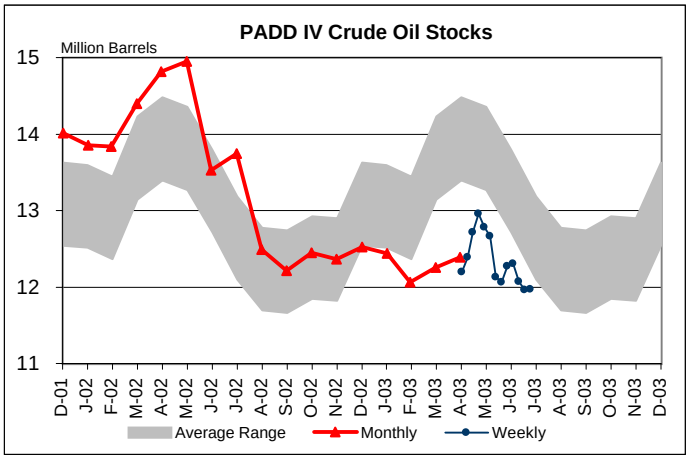
Figure 3. Stocks of Crude Oil by PAD District, December 2001 to Present











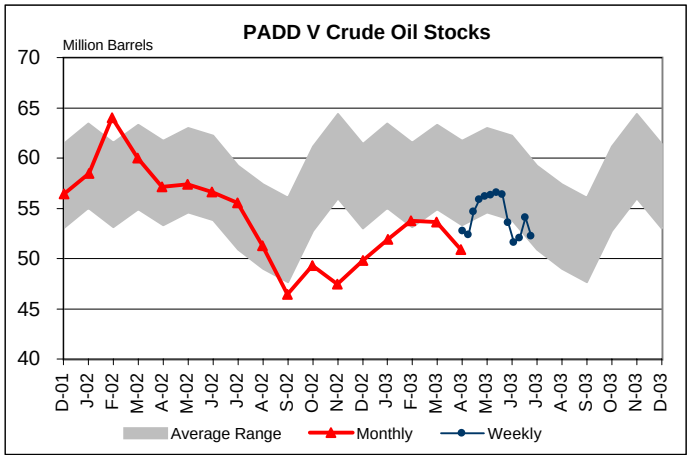


Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by PAD District, January 2002 to Present

(Million Barrels)

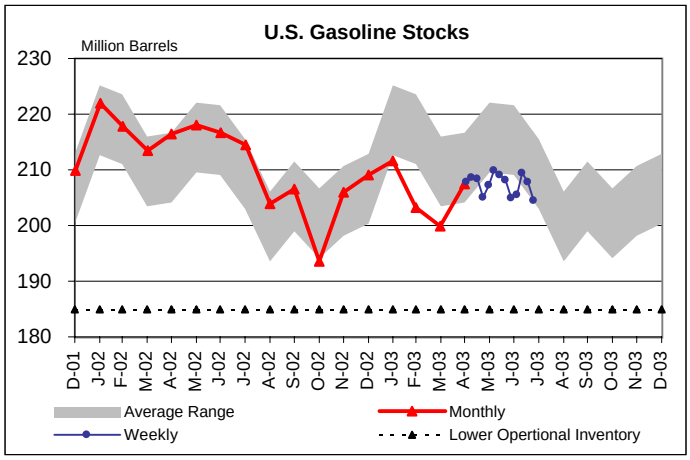
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Total Motor Gasoline	222.0	217.8	213.4	216.4	218.1	216.6	214.5	204.0	206.5	193.5	205.9	209.1
East Coast (PADD I)	62.2	58.4	60.1	61.8	64.6	64.0	59.1	55.9	55.0	48.9	52.3	56.5
New England (PADD IA)	5.4	5.4	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.5	5.1	3.6	3.8	4.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	33.4	32.3	33.4	33.7	35.2	33.7	31.1	30.5	29.0	24.5	26.1	29.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	23.4	20.7	22.1	22.8	24.2	24.8	23.1	20.9	20.9	20.9	22.4	22.6
Midwest (PADD II)	55.3	54.8	52.6	52.5	52.0	52.5	54.1	49.4	51.5	48.5	51.8	49.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64.3	66.2	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.2	64.4	61.5	61.9	61.8	64.3	63.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.5	7.0	7.3
West Coast (PADD V)	32.0	30.3	30.3	32.2	30.9	29.3	30.5	30.9	31.4	27.8	30.6	32.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	169.7	165.5	159.8	167.0	168.3	167.6	164.8	157.3	157.4	148.2	158.0	161.9
Reformulated	45.6	45.1	43.2	45.7	45.9	44.9	43.5	40.2	40.6	35.6	36.3	42.2
Oxygenated	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Conventional	123.6	120.0	116.3	120.8	122.1	122.3	121.0	116.7	116.3	112.0	121.2	119.1
Blending Components	52.3	52.3	53.6	49.4	49.8	49.0	49.7	46.6	49.1	45.3	47.9	47.2
2003												
Total Motor Gasoline	211.6	203.2	199.9	207.5								
East Coast (PADD I)	59.9	55.5	52.9	57.9								
New England (PADD IA)	4.4	3.7	4.2	4.3								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	30.8	28.0	26.9	30.1								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	24.6	23.7	21.9	23.4								
Midwest (PADD II)	50.5	49.1	48.4	47.5								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	61.0	61.9	60.6	61.3								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.0								
West Coast (PADD V)	32.3	28.6	30.4	33.9								
Finished Motor Gasoline	158.4	152.1	145.0	151.9								
Reformulated	37.7	35.3	32.7	35.5								
Oxygenated	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1								
Conventional	120.3	116.6	112.1	116.3								
Blending Components	53.2	51.2	54.9	55.6								

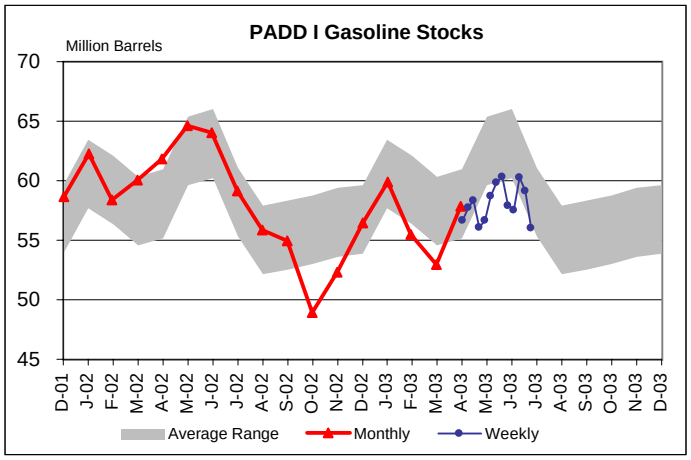
2003	**5/9**	**5/16**	**5/23**	**5/30**	**6/6**	**6/13**	**6/20**	**6/27**	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/18**	**7/25**
Total Motor Gasoline	208.6	208.4	205.0	207.3	209.9	209.1	208.2	205.0	205.5	209.4	207.8	204.5
East Coast (PADD I)	57.8	58.3	56.1	56.6	58.7	59.9	60.3	57.9	57.5	60.3	59.1	56.0
New England (PADD IA)	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	30.9	30.3	29.0	29.1	30.7	30.1	31.5	31.5	31.1	32.1	32.2	30.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	22.5	23.5	23.1	23.0	23.7	25.2	24.4	21.5	21.8	23.4	22.0	21.4
Midwest (PADD II)	48.4	49.6	49.6	50.6	52.1	52.3	51.7	52.2	52.2	52.2	51.8	53.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	63.1	62.2	61.7	62.8	63.9	62.4	61.9	60.1	60.8	60.2	61.0	59.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2
West Coast (PADD V)	32.8	32.0	31.7	31.2	29.4	29.0	28.4	29.3	29.7	31.4	30.6	30.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	152.1	152.3	150.4	153.2	156.4	155.9	155.3	152.1	151.2	155.2	154.5	151.0
Reformulated	36.9	33.3	33.7	34.6	37.4	36.8	37.5	36.9	38.3	38.4	39.4	36.6
Oxygenated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Conventional	114.9	118.7	116.4	118.3	118.8	118.9	117.6	114.9	112.6	116.5	114.8	114.1
Blending Components	56.5	56.1	54.6	54.1	53.4	53.2	52.9	52.9	54.3	54.2	53.3	53.5

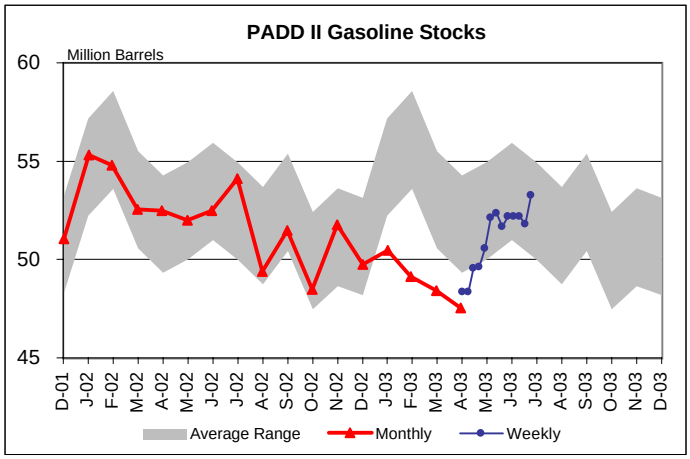
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

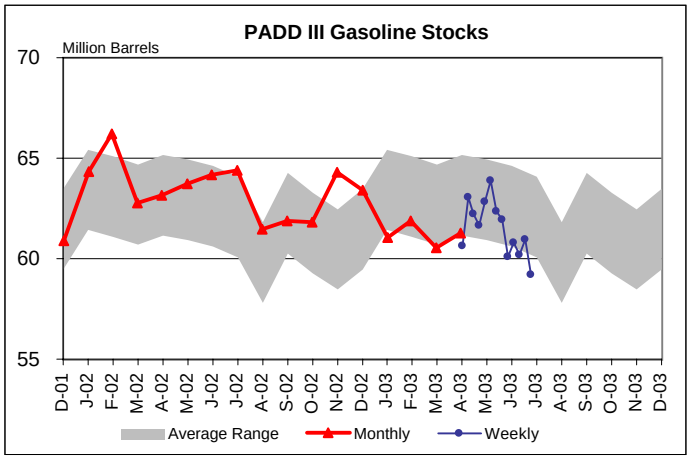
Source: See page 30.

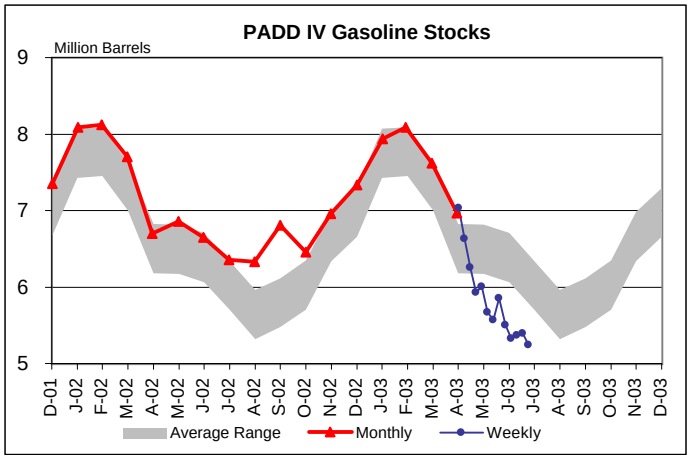
Figure 4. Stocks of Gasoline by PAD District, December 2001 to Present











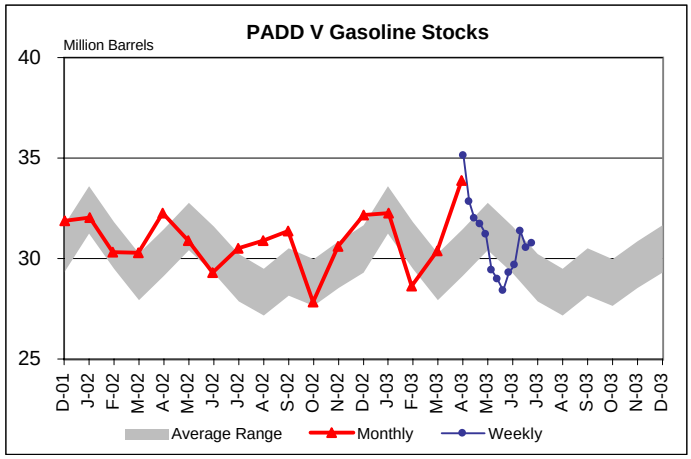


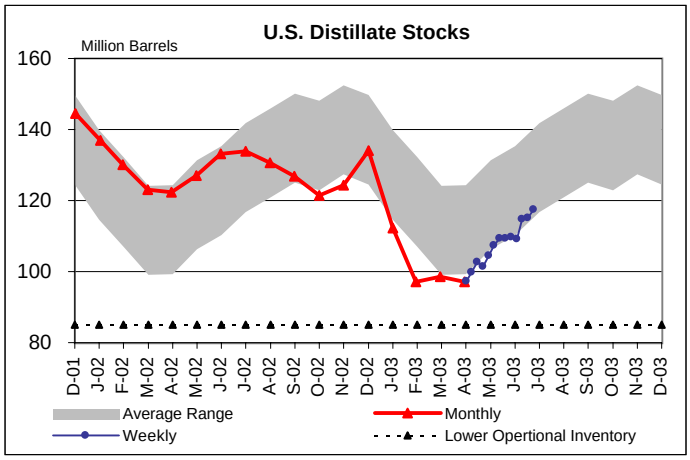
Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2002 to Present
(Million Barrels)

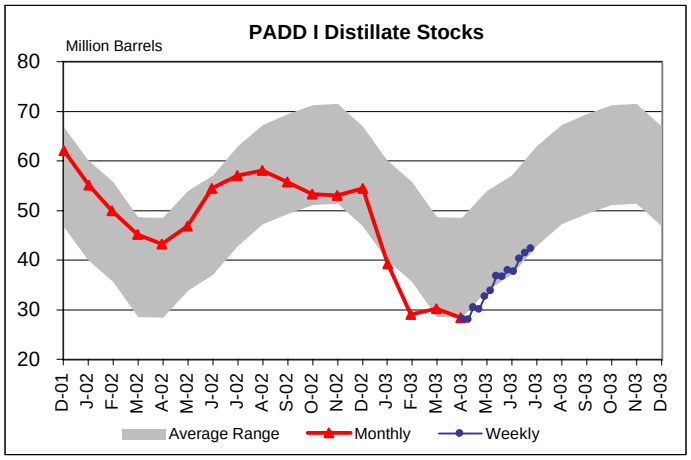
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Total U.S.	136.9	130.0	123.1	122.4	127.0	133.1	133.8	130.6	126.9	121.4	124.4	134.1
0.05% Sulfur and Under	80.0	77.9	74.2	74.3	77.0	79.3	76.9	71.0	68.3	65.5	71.5	80.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	56.9	52.1	48.9	48.1	50.0	53.8	56.9	59.6	58.5	55.9	52.9	53.4
East Coast (PADD I)	55.1	49.9	45.2	43.2	46.9	54.5	57.1	58.1	55.8	53.3	53.0	54.5
0.05% Sulfur and Under	20.9	18.7	15.9	14.9	18.0	22.1	20.8	19.6	17.7	16.4	19.0	21.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	34.2	31.2	29.3	28.4	28.8	32.3	36.2	38.5	38.1	36.9	34.0	33.5
New England (PADD IA)	9.9	8.8	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.6	9.8	10.2	9.6	8.2	8.3	8.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	32.4	28.4	25.5	24.4	26.4	30.6	33.3	34.8	34.1	33.5	31.7	31.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	12.9	12.7	12.5	11.7	12.7	15.3	13.9	13.1	12.1	11.6	13.1	14.9
Midwest (PADD II)	33.9	35.0	32.9	32.4	31.1	31.6	29.9	30.0	29.9	25.9	26.5	31.5
0.05% Sulfur and Under	26.0	27.0	25.1	24.6	23.3	23.0	22.5	21.6	20.8	18.5	19.5	24.3
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.6	7.5	8.4	9.1	7.4	7.0	7.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	32.5	31.1	30.5	32.1	33.5	32.9	32.4	28.9	27.1	27.9	30.4	31.9
0.05% Sulfur and Under	20.9	20.7	21.3	23.1	22.8	22.6	21.7	18.7	18.4	19.0	21.2	22.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	11.7	10.3	9.2	9.0	10.7	10.4	10.7	10.2	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.8
0.05% Sulfur and Under	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	12.1	10.7	11.4	11.6	12.2	10.9	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.4	10.9	12.3
0.05% Sulfur and Under	9.4	8.4	9.1	9.1	10.0	8.8	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.7	9.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5
2003												
Total U.S.	112.2	97.2	98.5	97.1								
0.05% Sulfur and Under	68.4	60.5	63.5	65.9								
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	43.8	36.7	35.0	31.2								
East Coast (PADD I)	39.3	29.0	30.2	28.4								
0.05% Sulfur and Under	15.6	12.3	13.9	15.2								
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	23.7	16.7	16.3	13.2								
New England (PADD IA)	5.8	3.7	4.5	3.2								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	22.4	15.1	15.6	13.2								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	11.1	10.1	10.0	12.1								
Midwest (PADD II)	29.7	26.6	27.0	28.0								
0.05% Sulfur and Under	23.0	19.7	19.6	20.6								
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.4								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.2	28.5	27.0	26.1								
0.05% Sulfur and Under	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.6								
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	10.6	10.5	8.7	7.5								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.4								
0.05% Sulfur and Under	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.0								
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4								
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5	9.9	10.7	11.2								
0.05% Sulfur and Under	9.1	7.9	8.5	8.5								
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.7								

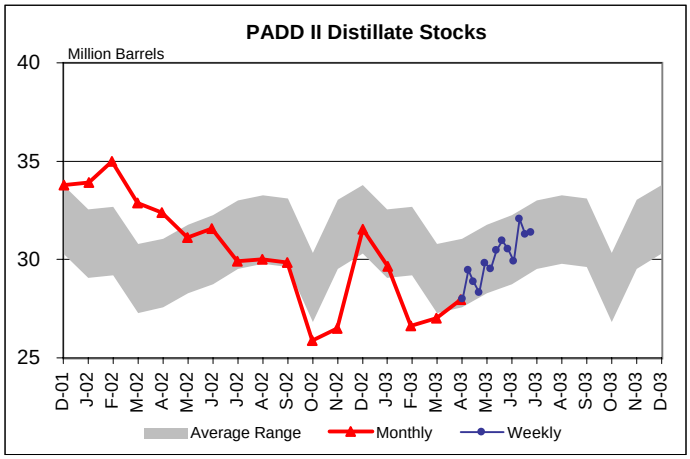
2003	**5/9**	**5/16**	**5/23**	**5/30**	**6/6**	**6/13**	**6/20**	**6/27**	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/18**	**7/25**
Total U.S.	99.9	102.7	101.5	104.5	107.3	109.4	109.4	109.7	109.2	114.7	115.2	117.4
0.05% Sulfur and Under	66.3	68.7	68.3	71.1	71.5	73.0	72.3	72.3	71.5	74.2	74.5	75.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	33.6	34.0	33.3	33.4	35.8	36.4	37.1	37.4	37.7	40.5	40.7	42.0
East Coast (PADD I)	28.0	30.5	30.0	32.7	33.8	36.7	36.6	37.9	37.7	40.3	41.5	42.4
0.05% Sulfur and Under	14.4	15.7	14.9	18.4	17.2	19.7	18.9	18.6	17.8	18.7	18.8	19.1
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	13.6	14.8	15.1	14.2	16.6	17.0	17.7	19.3	19.9	21.6	22.7	23.2
New England (PADD IA)	2.8	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.3	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	14.4	14.2	14.6	15.2	17.0	17.8	18.8	19.6	19.2	20.4	20.7	21.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	10.7	12.9	11.3	13.1	11.9	13.5	11.9	12.0	10.7	11.8	12.4	12.6
Midwest (PADD II)	29.5	28.9	28.3	29.8	29.5	30.5	30.9	30.5	29.9	32.1	31.3	31.4
0.05% Sulfur and Under	21.3	20.9	20.5	21.3	20.9	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.2	23.7	24.0	23.8
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	8.2	8.0	7.8	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.4	7.9	7.7	8.3	7.2	7.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.3	28.8	28.7	27.8	29.3	28.1	28.3	27.6	28.3	29.4	29.0	29.6
0.05% Sulfur and Under	19.3	20.4	21.1	19.9	21.7	19.8	19.8	20.3	21.0	21.8	21.0	21.3
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	9.1	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.3	8.4	7.2	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
0.05% Sulfur and Under	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.0	10.6	10.5	10.1	9.8	10.2	10.8
0.05% Sulfur and Under	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.2	8.0	8.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4

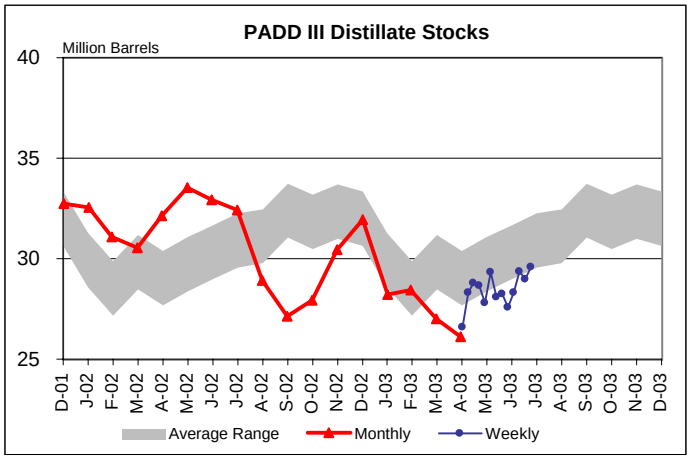
Note: • PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 30.

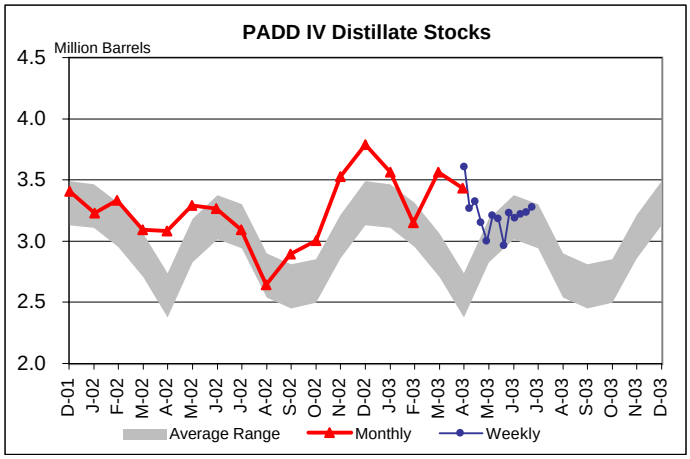
Figure 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, December 2001 to Present











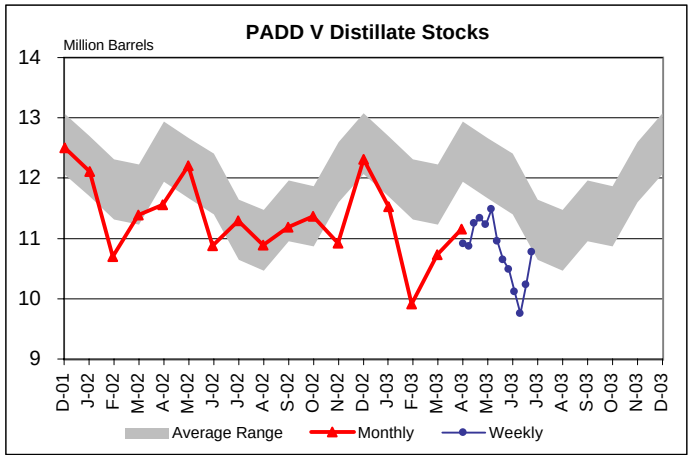


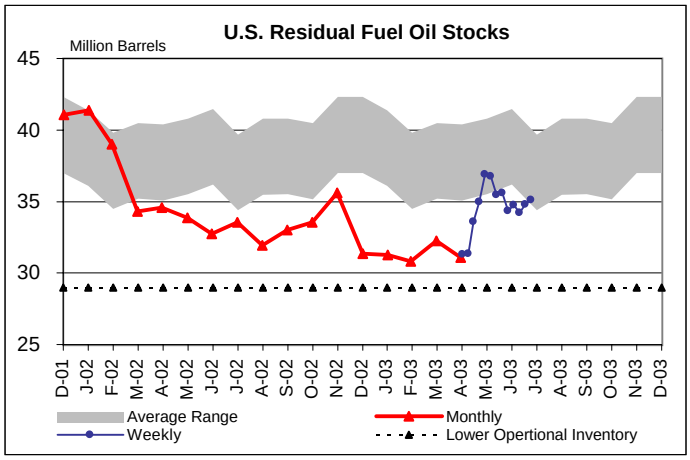
Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2002 to Present
(Million Barrels)

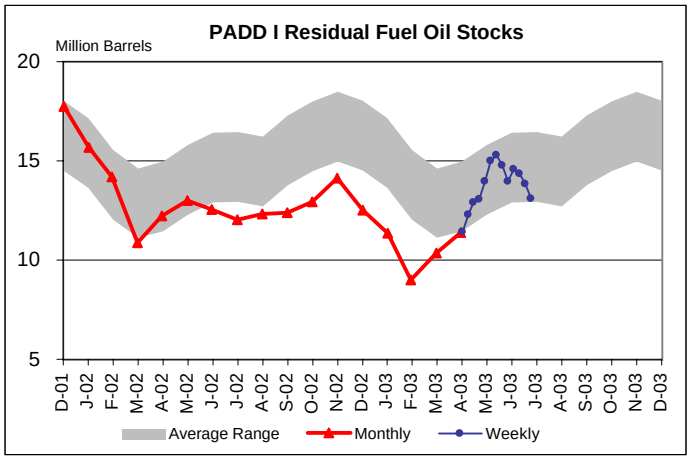
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Total U.S.	41.4	39.0	34.3	34.6	33.9	32.7	33.5	31.9	33.0	33.6	35.6	31.3
East Coast (PADD I)	15.7	14.2	10.9	12.2	13.0	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.4	13.0	14.1	12.5
New England (PADD IA)	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	11.7	9.7	7.3	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.6	9.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.5	3.4	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.5	15.7	15.2	14.1	13.1	12.9	13.2	12.6	13.3	13.8	13.9	11.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.2	6.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.5
2003												
Total U.S.	31.3	30.8	32.3	31.1								
East Coast (PADD I)	11.4	9.0	10.4	11.4								
New England (PADD IA)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	8.5	6.2	7.4	8.7								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1								
Midwest (PADD II)	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.0	14.2	13.9	12.0								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3								
West Coast (PADD V)	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.6								

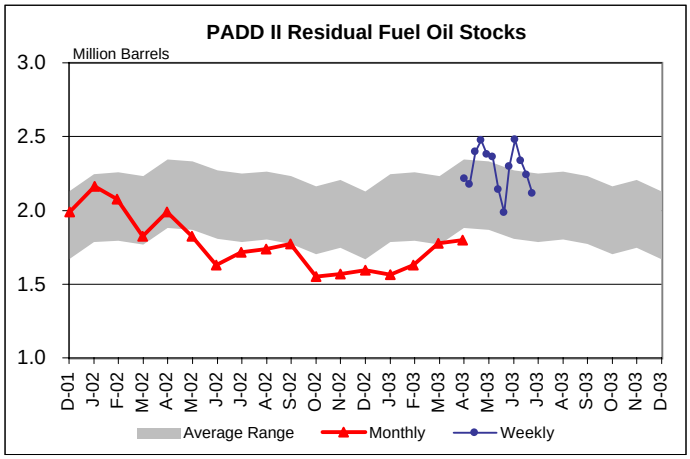
2003	**5/9**	**5/16**	**5/23**	**5/30**	**6/6**	**6/13**	**6/20**	**6/27**	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/18**	**7/25**
Total U.S.	31.4	33.6	35.0	36.9	36.8	35.5	35.6	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.8	35.1
East Coast (PADD I)	12.3	12.9	13.1	14.0	15.0	15.3	14.8	14.0	14.6	14.4	13.8	13.1
New England (PADD IA)	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.8	11.6	11.8	11.2	10.5	11.0	11.0	10.8	9.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.6
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	11.1	12.5	13.5	14.5	13.2	12.2	12.8	12.7	12.3	12.3	13.6	14.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9

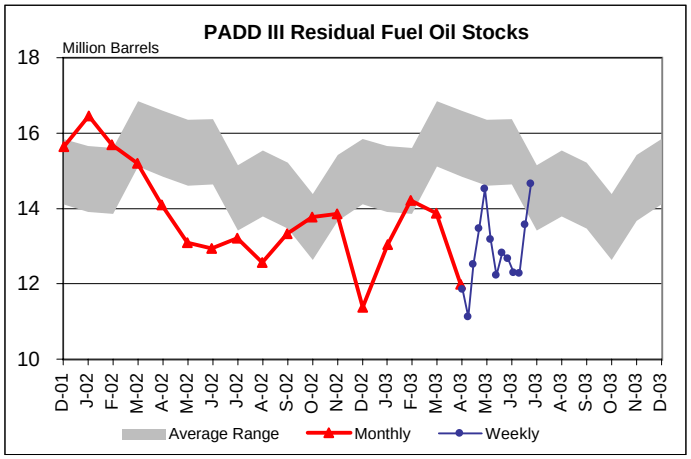
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 30.

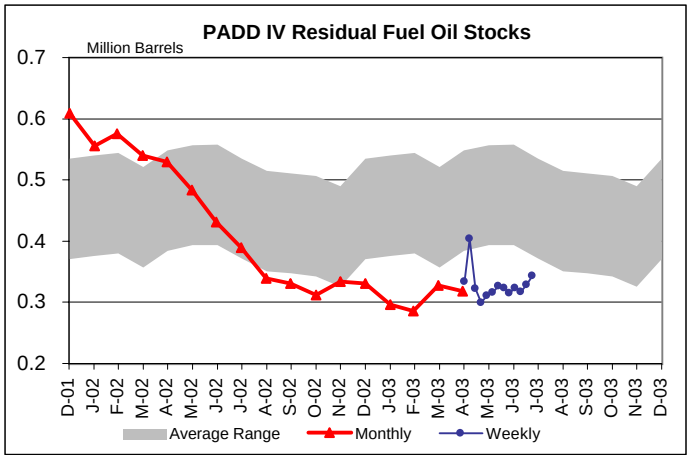
Figure 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, December 2001 to Present











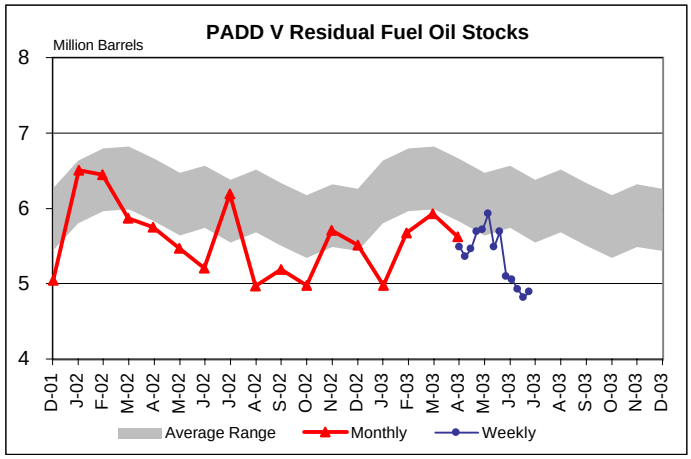


Table 7. Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by PAD Districts I, II, and III, January 2002 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Net Production[1] U.S.	1082	1114	1111	1135	1159	1133	1137	1142	1091	1080	1143	1127
East Coast (PADD I)	62	65	63	61	62	59	58	52	52	61	60	61
New England (PADD IA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	51	53	52	52	52	48	47	41	41	50	48	49
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	11	11	11	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	12	11
Midwest (PADD II)	212	216	209	223	223	221	216	218	211	212	218	207
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	674	698	702	710	733	720	730	737	692	667	725	714
Imports U.S.	201	179	147	157	87	101	120	116	131	144	170	193
East Coast (PADD I)	47	47	30	35	5	18	17	5	31	8	27	42
New England (PADD IA)	13	14	21	15	3	3	16	3	11	3	16	16
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	25	14	5	3	3	2	2	2	7	5	6	10
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	9	19	4	18	0	13	0	0	13	0	5	16
Midwest (PADD II)	134	117	106	117	79	73	98	105	94	129	134	142
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	4	2	0	0	0
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
U.S.	53.5	42.6	39.3	45.9	50.8	58.3	64.2	68.2	70.6	65.1	61.8	52.6
East Coast (PADD I)	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.5	4.7
New England (PADD IA)	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4
Midwest (PADD II)	21.5	17.6	13.8	16.4	18.4	20.4	21.8	24.2	25.4	23.2	22.2	19.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	24.6	18.6	19.4	23.2	25.8	30.4	33.8	34.8	35.2	32.4	30.6	26.0
2003												
Net Production[1] U.S.	1063	1068	1061	1080								
East Coast (PADD I)	56	53	54	60								
New England (PADD IA)	0	0	0	0								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	47	43	43	50								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	9	11	11	10								
Midwest (PADD II)	206	203	188	206								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	662	681	685	675								
Imports U.S.	161	176	124	94								
East Coast (PADD I)	18	57	39	25								
New England (PADD IA)	6	33	16	15								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	12	12	7	4								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	0	12	16	5								
Midwest (PADD II)	134	112	74	48								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	3	19								
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
U.S.	33.9	22.1	21.6	23.7								
East Coast (PADD I)	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.8								
New England (PADD IA)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2								
Midwest (PADD II)	13.2	7.6	6.5	6.4								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.9	11.6	12.0	13.1								

2003	**5/9**	**5/16**	**5/23**	**5/30**	**6/6**	**6/13**	**6/20**	**6/27**	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/18**	**7/25**
Net Production[1]												
East Coast (PADD I)	59	59	61	59	65	67	66	64	59	58	57	59
New England (PADD IA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	53	53	55	53	59	61	60	61	59	58	57	59
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	3	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	222	228	205	223	252	203	206	212	217	211	199	215
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	708	703	736	745	664	668	694	678	689	738	704	777
Imports												
East Coast (PADD I)	64	6	4	63	28	4	3	3	3	2	3	3
New England (PADD IA)	2	2	1	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	58	0	1	1	25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	65	44	37	40	43	51	72	39	38	36	47	40
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	97	131	58	139	184	71	105	197	65	233	94
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
U.S.	26.8	28.9	30.4	33.2	36.1	39.7	42.6	44.3	46.8	48.7	51.6	53.7
East Coast (PADD I)	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
New England (PADD IA)	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Midwest (PADD II)	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.5	10.2	12.0	12.1	13.4	14.5	15.3	16.2	17.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.4	14.9	16.1	17.7	19.7	21.5	24.0	24.4	25.7	26.6	28.5	29.4
Propylene (Nonfuel use)[2]												
PADD I, II, and III	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5

[1] Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

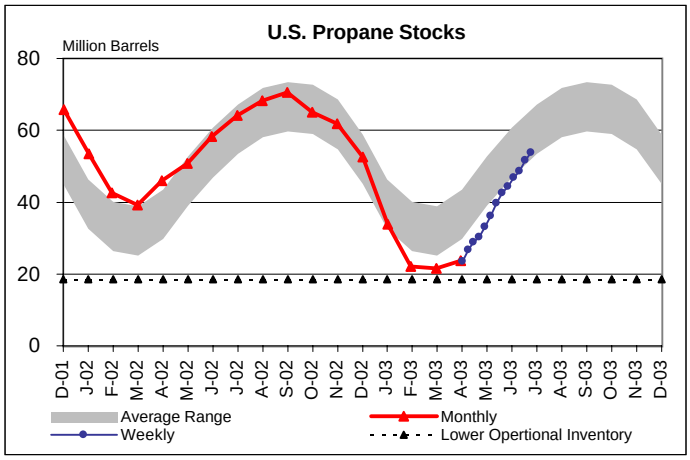
[2] Collection of weekly Propylene (Nonfuel use) inventory data began with week ending January 10, 2003.

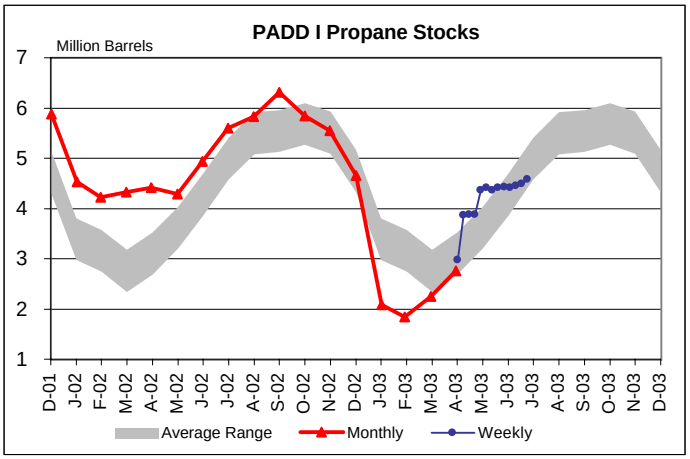
NA=Not Available.

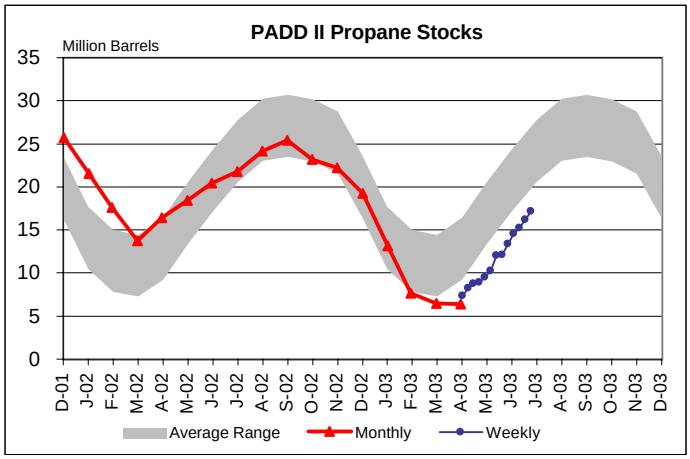
Notes: • This table presents weekly data, derived from a cut-off sample of refineries and fractionators that produce propane and from companies that import or store propane, which have been extrapolated to the universe of companies reporting in PADDs 1, 2, and 3. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Propylene (Nonfuel use) data collected from bulk terminal facilities in PADDs 1, 2, and 3.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System and data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey." Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the Petroleum Supply Monthly.

Figure 7. Stocks of Propane by PAD Districts I, II, and III, December 2001 to Present







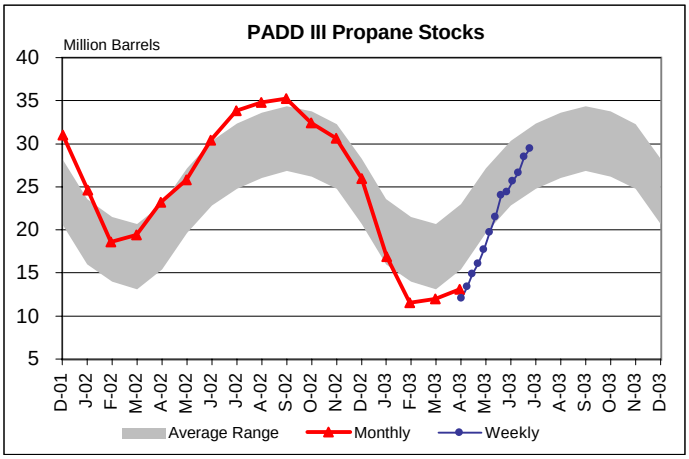


Figure 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2002 to Present

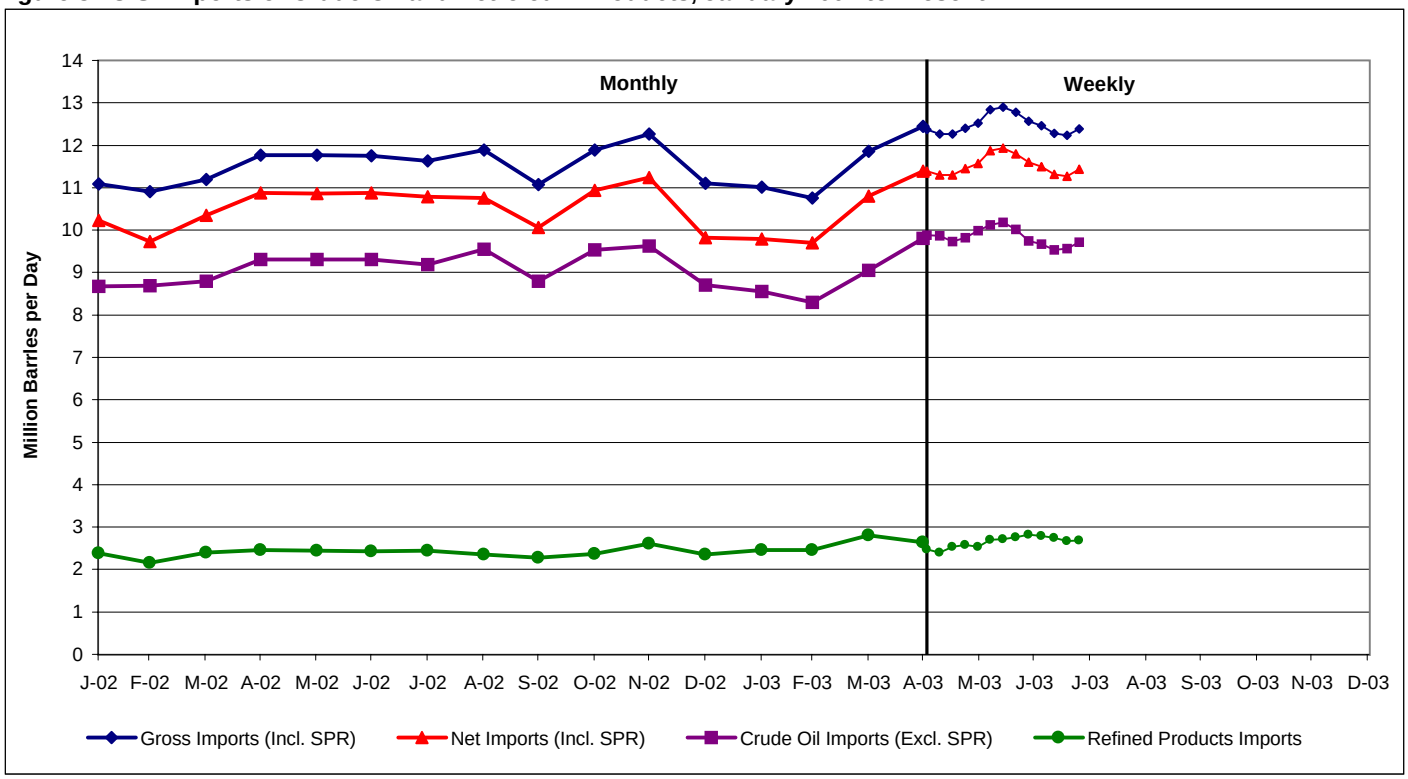


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2002 to Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	8,675	8,694	8,799	9,301	9,307	9,307	9,184	9,544	8,797	9,532	9,620	8,707
SPR	33	59	0	0	16	17	0	0	0	0	34	34
Refined Products	2,380	2,151	2,399	2,464	2,446	2,429	2,440	2,346	2,278	2,361	2,613	2,359
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,088	10,904	11,198	11,765	11,769	11,753	11,624	11,890	11,075	11,893	12,268	11,100
Total Exports[1]	861	1,175	853	890	910	880	839	1,138	1,015	962	1,026	1,272
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	10,228	9,729	10,345	10,876	10,859	10,873	10,785	10,752	10,059	10,931	11,242	9,828
2003												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	8,547	8,303	9,055	9,807								
SPR	0	0	0	0								
Refined Products	2,461	2,460	2,802	2,639								
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,008	10,764	11,857	12,446								
Total Exports[1]	1,212	1,067	1,051	1,053								
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	9,796	9,697	10,806	11,394								

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2003	**5/9**	**5/16**	**5/23**	**5/30**	**6/6**	**6/13**	**6/20**	**6/27**	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/18**	**7/25**
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	9,868	9,733	9,826	9,992	10,130	10,187	10,010	9,746	9,675	9,532	9,560	9,714
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	2,402	2,536	2,578	2,537	2,702	2,713	2,765	2,823	2,793	2,747	2,668	2,678
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,270	12,269	12,404	12,529	12,832	12,900	12,774	12,569	12,468	12,279	12,228	12,392
Total Exports[1]	967	963	960	962	966	970	974	975	972	968	965	962
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,304	11,306	11,444	11,567	11,866	11,930	11,800	11,594	11,496	11,311	11,263	11,430

[1] Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 30.

Figure 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products, January 2002 to Present

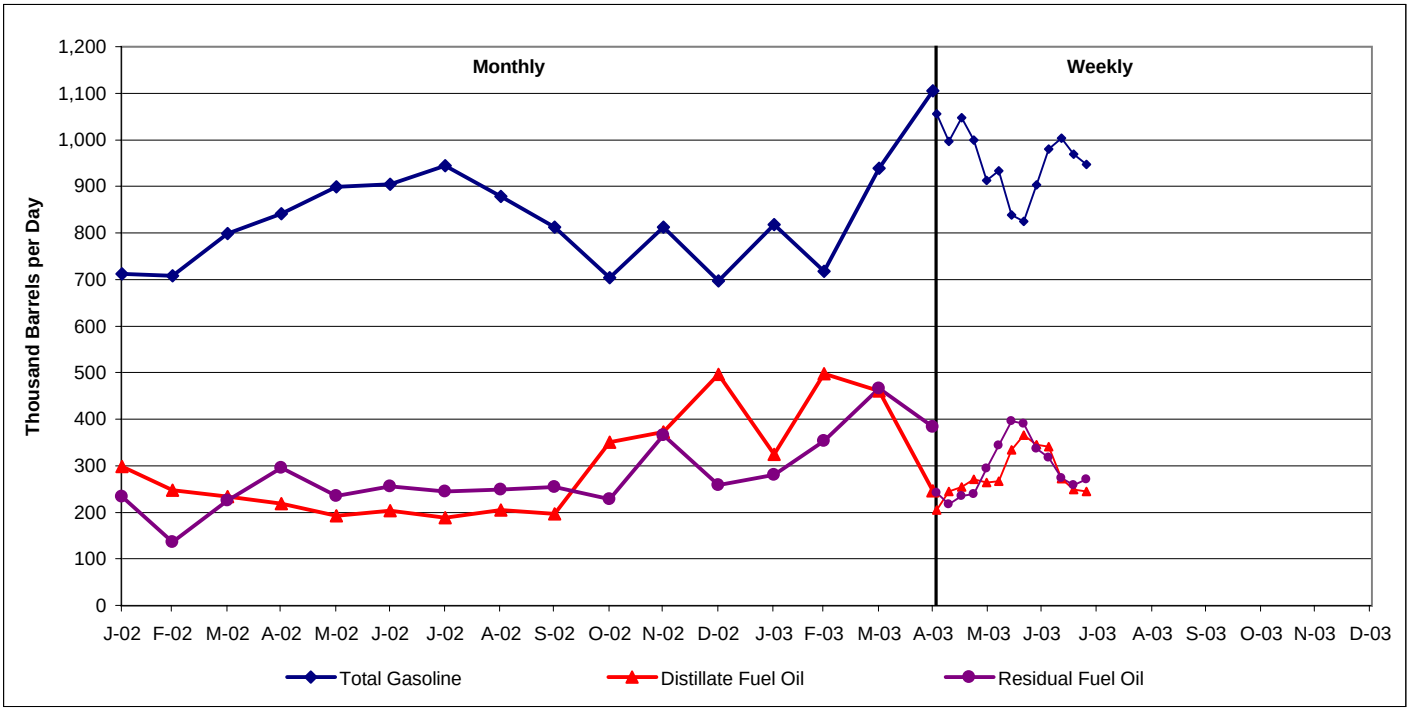


Table 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 2002 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Total Motor Gasoline	712	708	798	841	899	904	944	878	813	704	813	697
Reformulated	222	212	188	225	176	290	257	247	224	198	284	275
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	207	230	316	287	304	295	269	292	256	266	264	195
Blending Components	284	266	294	329	419	318	418	340	333	239	265	227
Jet Fuel	99	107	109	137	79	81	92	112	111	171	117	75
Distillate Fuel Oil	298	248	234	219	193	204	188	205	196	350	373	496
0.05% Sulfur and Under	97	94	71	83	96	107	88	91	101	155	162	135
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	201	154	163	137	97	97	100	113	96	195	211	361
Residual Fuel Oil	233	136	225	296	235	256	245	249	254	228	366	259
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,037	952	1,033	971	1,039	985	970	902	903	908	944	832
2003												
Total Motor Gasoline	818	718	939	1,105								
Reformulated	209	169	236	241								
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0								
Conventional	265	256	305	438								
Blending Components	344	293	398	426								
Jet Fuel	94	109	107	106								
Distillate Fuel Oil	324	498	460	246								
0.05% Sulfur and Under	68	92	128	106								
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	257	406	332	140								
Residual Fuel Oil	280	353	466	383								
Other Petroleum Products[1]	945	782	829	799								

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2003	**5/9**	**5/16**	**5/23**	**5/30**	**6/6**	**6/13**	**6/20**	**6/27**	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/18**	**7/25**
Total Motor Gasoline	996	1,047	1,000	913	934	838	825	903	980	1,003	969	947
Reformulated	232	249	241	260	261	252	253	263	249	221	238	242
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	394	363	346	281	264	240	226	245	255	270	255	299
Blending Components	370	436	414	372	408	346	346	395	476	511	477	407
Jet Fuel	116	130	129	125	137	111	119	141	143	172	183	176
Distillate Fuel Oil	245	254	271	264	267	334	366	345	341	272	249	245
0.05% Sulfur and Under	88	103	122	117	136	121	107	89	94	116	136	147
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	157	151	150	147	131	213	260	256	248	156	113	99
Residual Fuel Oil	217	235	239	294	343	396	391	337	318	274	259	271
Other Petroleum Products[1]	829	870	940	942	1,023	1,035	1,064	1,098	1,012	1,027	1,008	1,039

[1] Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.

Source: See page 30.

Figure 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2002 to Present

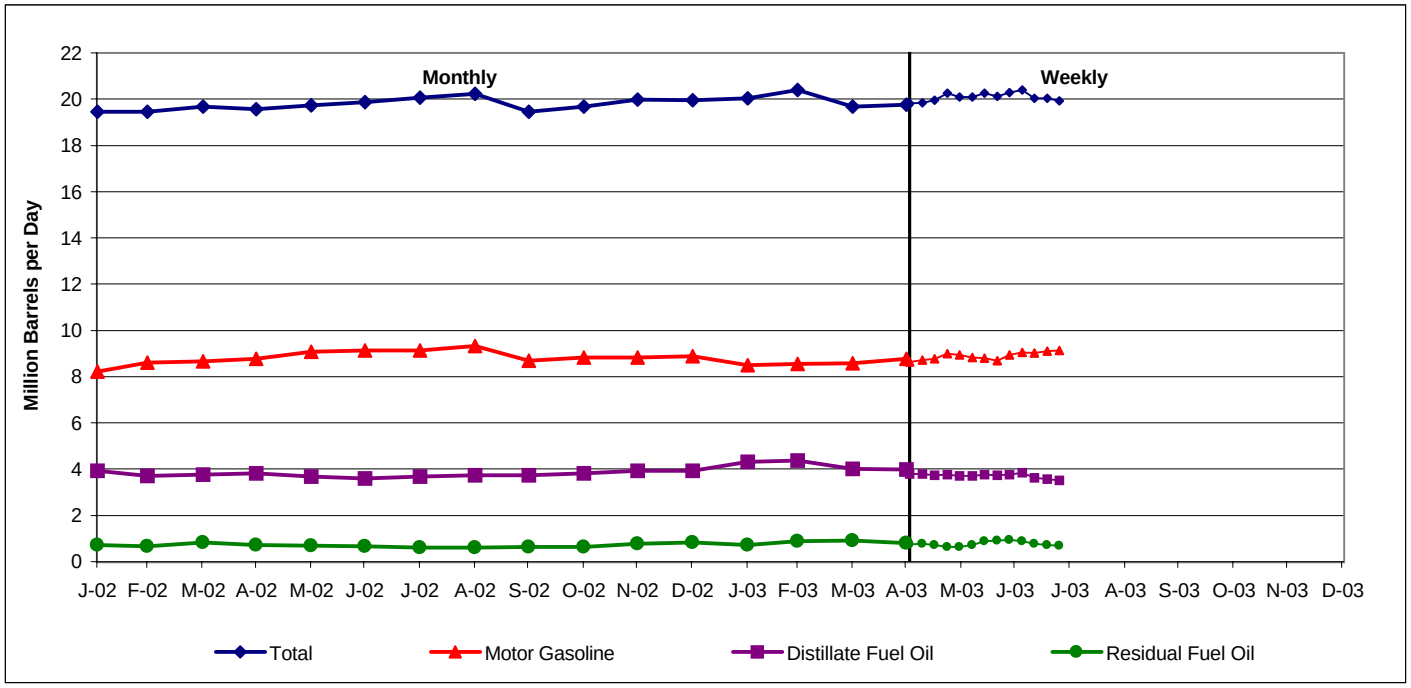


Table 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2002 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,227	8,607	8,655	8,766	9,078	9,140	9,143	9,313	8,687	8,814	8,829	8,893
Jet Fuel	1,587	1,532	1,581	1,658	1,527	1,647	1,680	1,610	1,601	1,614	1,616	1,706
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,940	3,714	3,750	3,821	3,679	3,587	3,683	3,728	3,730	3,808	3,929	3,934
Residual Fuel Oil	710	662	821	730	680	669	614	612	625	650	786	832
Other Oils	4,989	4,928	4,869	4,577	4,763	4,831	4,956	4,959	4,819	4,793	4,832	4,578
Total	19,454	19,444	19,676	19,552	19,728	19,875	20,076	20,221	19,461	19,678	19,991	19,943
2003												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,504	8,540	8,585	8,785								
Jet Fuel	1,525	1,581	1,535	1,514								
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,325	4,359	4,000	3,972								
Residual Fuel Oil	710	877	912	809								
Other Oils	4,979	5,039	4,650	4,689								
Total	20,042	20,396	19,682	19,770								

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2003	**5/9**	**5/16**	**5/23**	**5/30**	**6/6**	**6/13**	**6/20**	**6/27**	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/18**	**7/25**
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,706	8,770	9,005	8,925	8,834	8,806	8,690	8,930	9,060	9,031	9,117	9,138
Jet Fuel	1,452	1,477	1,518	1,420	1,457	1,459	1,505	1,540	1,552	1,585	1,593	1,653
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,795	3,745	3,773	3,709	3,702	3,772	3,742	3,757	3,840	3,625	3,577	3,509
Residual Fuel Oil	764	719	634	649	716	886	903	934	872	769	733	688
Other Oils	5,136	5,251	5,333	5,379	5,372	5,332	5,272	5,138	5,068	5,031	5,024	4,945
Total	19,853	19,962	20,262	20,081	20,080	20,253	20,111	20,298	20,392	20,040	20,044	19,935

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 30.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	07/04/03	07/11/03	07/18/03	07/25/03
Crude Oil Production				
Domestic Production	5,815	5,770	5,777	5,699
Domestic Production 4-wk. Avg.	5,861	5,838	5,807	5,765
Refinery Inputs and Utilization				
Crude Oil Inputs	15,568	15,639	15,424	15,566
East Coast (PADD I)	1,626	1,653	1,644	1,685
Midwest (PADD II)	3,404	3,363	3,266	3,264
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,306	7,342	7,206	7,343
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	567	557	564	551
West Coast (PADD V)	2,665	2,724	2,744	2,723
Crude Oil Inputs 4-wk. Avg.	15,588	15,547	15,538	15,549
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	1,658	1,643	1,642	1,652
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	3,416	3,389	3,357	3,324
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	7,291	7,271	7,268	7,299
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	561	557	561	560
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	2,663	2,687	2,711	2,714
Gross Inputs	15,739	15,846	15,576	15,692
East Coast (PADD I)	1,630	1,688	1,655	1,667
Midwest (PADD II)	3,446	3,396	3,299	3,280
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,320	7,362	7,191	7,325
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	568	557	568	554
West Coast (PADD V)	2,775	2,843	2,863	2,866
Gross Inputs 4-wk. Avg.	15,770	15,733	15,719	15,713
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	1,667	1,655	1,656	1,660
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	3,456	3,428	3,391	3,355
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	7,307	7,290	7,282	7,300
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	563	560	564	562
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	2,778	2,800	2,826	2,837
Operable Capacity	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Operable Capacity 4-wk. Avg.	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Percent Utilization	93.9	94.6	93.0	93.6
Percent Utilization 4-wk. Avg.	94.1	93.9	93.8	93.8
Production by Product				
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,523	8,981	8,723	8,524
East Coast (PADD I)	1,120	1,354	1,264	1,118
Midwest (PADD II)	1,996	2,112	2,071	2,090
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,628	3,721	3,575	3,571
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	263	289	282	293
West Coast (PADD V)	1,516	1,505	1,531	1,452
Finished Motor Gasoline 4-wk. Avg.	8,494	8,639	8,721	8,688
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	1,085	1,169	1,210	1,214
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	2,047	2,070	2,073	2,067
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	3,631	3,642	3,644	3,624
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	272	275	279	282
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	1,459	1,484	1,515	1,501
Reformulated	2,839	2,896	2,725	2,636
East Coast (PADD I)	684	864	754	618
Midwest (PADD II)	313	335	339	360
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	747	649	590	650
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,095	1,048	1,042	1,008
Reformulated 4-wk. Avg.	2,817	2,838	2,823	2,774
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	659	717	734	730
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	352	349	341	337
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	718	694	683	659
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	1,088	1,079	1,065	1,048
Oxygenated	1,074	1,176	1,135	1,135
East Coast (PADD I)	79	77	77	77
Midwest (PADD II)	791	900	857	855
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	25	25	25	25
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	55	55	55	55
West Coast (PADD V)	125	120	122	124

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	07/04/03	07/11/03	07/18/03	07/25/03
Production by Product				
Oxygenated 4-wk. Avg.	920	1,034	1,135	1,130
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	63	70	78	78
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	696	783	855	851
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	25	25	25	25
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	41	48	55	55
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	97	109	123	123
Conventional	4,610	4,909	4,863	4,753
East Coast (PADD I)	357	413	433	423
Midwest (PADD II)	892	877	875	875
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	2,856	3,047	2,960	2,896
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	208	234	227	238
West Coast (PADD V)	296	337	367	320
Conventional 4-wk. Avg.	4,757	4,767	4,764	4,784
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	364	382	398	407
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	1,000	938	878	880
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	2,888	2,924	2,936	2,940
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	232	227	224	227
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	274	296	327	330
Jet Fuel	1,413	1,505	1,431	1,472
Jet Fuel 4-wk. Avg.	1,367	1,404	1,430	1,455
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,413	1,505	1,431	1,472
East Coast (PADD I)	79	84	64	75
Midwest (PADD II)	204	202	184	206
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	717	748	724	742
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	23	28	28	26
West Coast (PADD V)	390	443	431	423
Kerosene-Type 4-wk. Avg.	1,367	1,404	1,430	1,455
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	75	76	75	76
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	200	201	197	199
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	667	690	715	733
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	22	24	25	26
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	403	413	419	422
Commercial	1,233	1,332	1,247	1,329
East Coast (PADD I)	79	84	64	75
Midwest (PADD II)	192	183	164	191
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	598	621	597	653
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	17	22	25	19
West Coast (PADD V)	347	422	397	391
Commercial 4-wk. Avg.	1,209	1,240	1,258	1,285
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	75	76	75	76
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	185	185	180	183
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	564	579	596	617
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	17	19	20	21
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	367	381	387	389
Military	180	173	184	143
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	12	19	20	15
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	119	127	127	89
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6	6	3	7
West Coast (PADD V)	43	21	34	32
Military 4-wk. Avg.	159	164	172	170
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	15	17	17	17
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	103	110	119	116
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	5	6	4	6
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	36	32	33	33
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,691	3,724	3,611	3,677
East Coast (PADD I)	474	513	451	478
Midwest (PADD II)	892	867	855	834
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,629	1,631	1,615	1,641
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	169	168	173	172
West Coast (PADD V)	527	545	517	552

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	07/04/03	07/11/03	07/18/03	07/25/03
Production by Product				
Distillate Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	3,707	3,681	3,674	3,676
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	495	496	492	479
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	921	899	884	862
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	1,597	1,582	1,598	1,629
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	171	169	172	171
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	524	535	529	535
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,775	2,721	2,769	2,737
East Coast (PADD I)	258	283	284	279
Midwest (PADD II)	730	694	735	647
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,237	1,199	1,198	1,215
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	140	144	147	144
West Coast (PADD V)	410	401	405	452
0.05% Sulfur and under 4-wk. Avg.	2,738	2,705	2,741	2,751
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	274	274	277	276
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	734	715	723	702
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	1,175	1,166	1,192	1,212
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	143	141	144	144
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	413	409	405	417
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	916	1,003	842	940
East Coast (PADD I)	216	230	167	199
Midwest (PADD II)	162	173	120	187
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	392	432	417	426
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	29	24	26	28
West Coast (PADD V)	117	144	112	100
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur 4-wk. Avg.	969	976	932	925
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	221	221	215	203
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	187	185	161	161
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	422	417	406	417
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	28	28	28	27
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	111	126	124	118
Residual Fuel Oil	618	578	642	623
East Coast (PADD I)	129	126	132	134
Midwest (PADD II)	52	64	52	53
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	285	248	311	269
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	16	15	15	14
West Coast (PADD V)	136	125	132	153
Residual Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	647	619	617	615
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	137	130	129	130
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	58	57	56	55
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	294	273	280	278
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	13	14	15	15
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	145	145	137	137
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Crude Oil	282.2	278.6	276.3	277.3
East Coast (PADD I)	16.1	16.1	13.8	14.2
Midwest (PADD II)	54.4	52.2	52.6	53.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	147.8	146.2	143.8	145.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	12.3	12.1	12.0	12.0
West Coast (PADD V)	51.6	52.0	54.1	52.2
SPR[1]	608.7	609.3	610.0	610.7
Total Motor Gasoline	205.5	209.4	207.8	204.5
East Coast (PADD I)	57.5	60.3	59.1	56.0
New England (PADD IA)	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	31.1	32.1	32.2	30.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	21.8	23.4	22.0	21.4
Midwest (PADD II)	52.2	52.2	51.8	53.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	60.8	60.2	61.0	59.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2
West Coast (PADD V)	29.7	31.4	30.6	30.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	151.2	155.2	154.5	151.0
Reformulated	38.3	38.4	39.4	36.6
East Coast (PADD I)	20.4	20.6	21.9	20.3
Midwest (PADD II)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	9.2	8.8	9.0	8.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	7.7	8.0	7.5	6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	07/04/03	07/11/03	07/18/03	07/25/03
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Oxygenated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
East Coast (PADD I)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Midwest (PADD II)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Conventional	112.6	116.5	114.8	114.1
East Coast (PADD I)	27.0	30.5	29.4	28.2
Midwest (PADD II)	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	35.1	35.1	34.8	34.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
West Coast (PADD V)	8.6	9.0	8.8	9.2
Blending Components	54.3	54.2	53.3	53.5
Jet Fuel	39.2	39.0	38.2	37.8
Naphtha-Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type	39.2	38.9	38.2	37.8
East Coast (PADD I)	10.7	10.3	10.7	10.5
Midwest (PADD II)	6.2	7.2	7.1	7.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.7	12.4	12.3	11.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
West Coast (PADD V)	7.7	8.4	7.3	7.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	109.2	114.7	115.2	117.4
East Coast (PADD I)	37.7	40.3	41.5	42.4
New England (PADD IA)	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	19.2	20.4	20.7	21.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	10.7	11.8	12.4	12.6
Midwest (PADD II)	29.9	32.1	31.3	31.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.3	29.4	29.0	29.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
West Coast (PADD V)	10.1	9.8	10.2	10.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	71.5	74.2	74.5	75.4
East Coast (PADD I)	17.8	18.7	18.8	19.1
New England (PADD IA)	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	7.4	8.1	8.3	8.5
Midwest (PADD II)	22.2	23.7	24.0	23.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	21.0	21.8	21.0	21.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
West Coast (PADD V)	7.8	7.2	8.0	8.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	37.7	40.5	40.7	42.0
East Coast (PADD I)	19.9	21.6	22.7	23.2
New England (PADD IA)	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	11.2	12.4	12.9	13.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.0
Midwest (PADD II)	7.7	8.3	7.2	7.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4
Residual Fuel Oil	34.7	34.2	34.8	35.1
East Coast (PADD I)	14.6	14.4	13.8	13.1
New England (PADD IA)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	11.0	11.0	10.8	9.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.6
Midwest (PADD II)	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	12.3	12.3	13.6	14.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9
Unfinished Oils	87.0	85.3	84.7	85.5
Other Oils	167.7	169.7	171.7	173.7
Total Stocks Excl SPR[2]	925.5	930.9	928.7	931.3
Total Stocks Incl SPR[2]	1,534.2	1,540.2	1,538.7	1,542.0
Imports				
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	9,599	9,732	9,441	10,084
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR 4-wk. Avg.	9,675	9,532	9,560	9,714
Crude Oil Excl SPR	9,599	9,732	9,441	10,084
East Coast (PADD I)	1,629	1,635	1,003	1,890
Midwest (PADD II)	1,078	891	1,015	1,004
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,778	5,978	5,804	6,049
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	252	273	315	261
West Coast (PADD V)	862	955	1,304	880

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	07/04/03	07/11/03	07/18/03	07/25/03
Imports				
Crude Oil Excl SPR 4-wk. Avg.	9,675	9,532	9,560	9,714
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	1,565	1,536	1,391	1,539
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	963	945	980	997
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	5,998	5,863	5,867	5,902
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	260	261	278	275
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	889	928	1,043	1,000
SPR	0	0	0	0
SPR 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	1,135	934	738	980
Reformulated	202	199	293	273
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0
Other Finished	321	286	189	398
Blending Components	612	449	256	309
Total Motor Gasoline 4-wk. Avg.	980	1,003	969	947
Reformulated 4-wk. Avg.	249	221	238	242
Oxygenated 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Other Finished 4-wk. Avg.	255	270	255	299
Blending Components 4-wk. Avg.	476	511	477	407
Jet Fuel	174	168	175	187
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	174	168	175	187
Jet Fuel 4-wk. Avg.	143	172	183	176
Naphtha-Type 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type 4-wk. Avg.	143	172	183	176
Distillate Fuel Oil	312	230	245	194
0.05% Sulfur and under	156	153	154	123
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	156	77	91	71
Distillate Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	341	272	249	245
0.05% Sulfur and under 4-wk. Avg.	94	116	136	147
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur 4-wk. Avg.	248	156	113	99
Residual Fuel Oil	256	255	215	358
Residual Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	318	274	259	271
Other	774	1,113	1,156	1,112
Other 4-wk. Avg.	1,012	1,027	1,008	1,039
Total Product Imports	2,651	2,700	2,529	2,831
Total Product Imports 4-wk. Avg.	2,793	2,747	2,668	2,678
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	12,250	12,432	11,970	12,915
Gross Imports (Incl SPR) 4-wk. Avg.	12,468	12,279	12,228	12,392
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	11,288	11,470	11,008	11,953
Net Imports (Incl SPR) 4-wk. Avg.	11,496	11,311	11,263	11,430
Exports				
Total	962	962	962	962
Total 4-wk. Avg.	972	968	965	962
Crude Oil	10	10	10	10
Crude Oil 4-wk. Avg.	10	10	10	10
Products	952	952	952	952
Products 4-wk. Avg.	962	958	955	952
Product Supplied				
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,050	8,763	9,177	9,563
Finished Motor Gasoline 4-wk. Avg.	9,060	9,031	9,117	9,138
Jet Fuel	1,545	1,684	1,687	1,697
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,545	1,684	1,687	1,697
Jet Fuel 4-wk. Avg.	1,552	1,585	1,593	1,653
Naphtha-Type 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type 4-wk. Avg.	1,552	1,585	1,593	1,653
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,941	3,031	3,645	3,420
Distillate Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	3,840	3,625	3,577	3,509
Residual Fuel Oil	647	736	603	767
Residual Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	872	769	733	688
Other Oils	5,043	4,966	4,928	4,844
Other Oils 4-wk. Avg.	5,068	5,031	5,024	4,945
Total Product Supplied	20,226	19,181	20,040	20,292
Total Product Supplied 4-wk. Avg.	20,392	20,040	20,044	19,935

[1] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

[2] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: See page 30.

Table 12. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 07/25/2003

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 07/25/03	Week Ending 07/18/03	Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 205 Days 2003	Cumulative Daily Averages 205 Days 2002	Difference
Crude Oil Production						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,699	5,777	-78	5,845	5,870	-25.0
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	10,074	9,431	643	9,292	9,043	249.0
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	10,084	9,441	643	9,302	9,036	266.0
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0	18	-18.0
(5) Exports	10	10	0	10	10	0.0
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-100	-100	0	-57	-136	79.0
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-156	334	-490	-13	23	-36.0
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	49	-18	67	102	157	-55.0
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,566	15,424	142	15,169	14,957	212.0
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	1,992	1,992	0	1,977	2,195	-218.0
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	94	94	0	177	96	81.0
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
(14) Processing Gain	982	973	9	949	957	-8.0
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	1,879	1,577	302	1,596	1,484	112.0
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	2,831	2,529	302	2,629	2,388	241.0
(17) Product Exports[5]	952	952	0	1,033	904	129.0
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	-221	-20	-201	145	-13	158.0
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	20,292	20,040	252	20,013	19,676	337.0
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,563	9,177	386	8,766	8,792	-26.0
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	-5	-5	0.0
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,697	1,687	10	1,543	1,605	-62.0
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,420	3,645	-225	3,954	3,742	212.0
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	767	603	164	797	701	96.0
(25) Other Oils[8]	4,844	4,928	-84	4,957	4,842	115.0
(26) Total Products Supplied	20,292	20,040	252	20,013	19,676	337.0
Total Net Imports	11,953	11,008	945	10,888	10,527	361.0

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	07/25/03	07/18/03	07/25/02	Difference From Previous Week	Difference From Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	277.3	276.3	307.3	1.0	-30.0
Total Motor Gasoline	204.5	207.8	215.0	-3.3	-10.5
Reformulated	36.6	39.4	43.8	-2.8	-7.2
Oxygenated	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	-0.1
Conventional	114.1	114.8	121.3	-0.7	-7.2
Blending Components	53.5	53.3	49.6	0.2	3.9
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	37.8	38.2	38.5	-0.4	-0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	117.4	115.2	133.6	2.2	-16.2
0.05% Sulfur and under	75.4	74.5	77.4	0.9	-2.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	42.0	40.7	56.2	1.3	-14.2
Residual Fuel Oil	35.1	34.8	33.4	0.3	1.7
Unfinished Oils	85.5	84.7	87.4	0.8	-1.9
Other Oils[10]	173.7	171.7	218.8	2.0	-45.1
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	931.3	928.7	1,034.0	2.6	-102.7
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	610.7	610.0	578.0	0.7	32.7
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,542.0	1,538.7	1,612.0	3.3	-70.0

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.
[5] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[6] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[7] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix B.
[8] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, distillate, and residual fuel oils.
[9] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[10] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.
[11] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Sources: See page 30.

Table 13. World Crude Oil Prices[1] 07/25/2003

(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect							
		7/25/03	7/18/03	1/3/03	1/4/02	1/5/01	1/7/00	1/1/99	1/6/78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	25.69	26.43	27.39	18.90	20.90	23.45	10.03	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	25.14	25.88	26.44	18.55	20.30	22.85	9.63	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	24.64	25.38	25.69	18.15	19.40	22.10	9.28	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	28.08	28.42	28.37	19.87	22.60	23.94	10.50	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	26.79	27.13	27.28	18.63	21.25	22.20	10.20	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	27.03	27.28	28.03	19.40	22.05	23.61	10.50	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	26.00	26.78	27.85	18.90	21.15	23.55	9.83	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 30°	25.70	26.48	27.08	18.56	20.40	23.05	9.58	12.49
Iraq[3]	Kirkuk 36°	26.70	27.18	27.93	19.08	23.67	21.75	NA	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait 31°	26.81	27.12	27.30	18.25	20.20	22.90	9.38	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	25.69	26.43	27.39	18.90	20.90	23.45	10.03	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	27.90	28.31	31.69	19.67	24.05	24.28	10.78	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	28.31	28.90	31.16	19.88	23.35	23.85	10.60	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	28.23	28.79	31.13	19.81	23.35	23.85	10.40	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	27.45	28.13	30.40	19.63	23.75	23.25	10.65	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	27.54	28.03	35.03	18.89	23.05	23.25	9.95	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	27.99	28.56	30.25	17.78	23.57	23.42	9.45	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.38
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.59
Total OPEC[4]	NA	26.64	27.25	28.47	18.94	21.87	23.19	9.96	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	28.33	28.70	31.36	21.20	24.52	23.26	10.44	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	28.35	28.96	31.06	19.62	23.35	23.95	10.60	14.20
Canada	Canadian Par 40°	30.27	30.47	31.78	19.80	26.98	23.89	10.25	NA
Canada	Lloyd Blend 22°	21.71	22.74	24.51	11.55	18.22	19.71	6.01	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	27.88	28.45	30.14	17.72	23.46	23.32	9.37	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	25.03	25.59	26.29	14.30	17.21	19.84	6.38	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	27.56	28.25	29.07	17.71	24.11	23.98	9.05	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	25.50	26.22	27.32	15.15	20.78	28.20	8.50	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	27.60	28.31	30.60	18.43	23.20	23.15	9.90	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	27.80	28.16	30.92	18.05	23.20	23.15	9.90	NA
Egypt[5]	Suez Blend 33°	25.99	26.47	28.63	17.78	20.15	21.80	9.00	12.81
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.55	9.13	NA
Oman	Oman Blend 34°	26.92	27.20	27.71	18.76	21.05	23.20	9.95	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	28.34	28.78	32.22	20.14	25.25	23.85	10.60	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	28.67	29.08	32.54	20.31	28.15	25.43	10.95	14.30
Brunei[7]	Seria Light 37°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.15
Russia[8]	Urals 32°	27.59	28.00	30.31	20.85	23.52	23.36	10.09	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	27.53	28.01	34.38	18.81	22.85	23.20	9.85	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[4]	NA	27.15	27.66	29.55	18.45	22.54	23.13	9.52	13.44
Total World[4]	NA	26.91	27.47	29.03	18.68	22.10	23.17	9.76	13.08
United States[9]	NA	26.72	26.90	28.52	17.06	21.77	22.68	9.10	13.38

[1] Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.

[2] An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.

[3] Netback price at U.S. Gulf.

[4] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.

[5] On 60 days credit.

[6] Effective July 19, 1996, the Total Non-OPEC price reflects the decision by Gabon to leave the organization. Total OPEC prices from that date forward have been adjusted accordingly.

[7] Brunei contract prices no longer available for use in weekly calculations.

[8] Price (f.o.b.) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.

[9] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.

Note: The Canadian crude prices have been changed to U.S. dollars.

NA=Not Applicable.

R=Revised data.

Source: See page 30.

Table 14. Spot Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, and Heating Oils, January 2002 to Present

(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	19.71	20.72	24.53	26.18	27.04	25.52	26.97	28.39	29.66	28.84	26.35	29.46
Brent	19.42	20.28	23.70	25.73	25.35	24.08	25.74	26.65	28.40	27.54	24.34	28.33
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	54.41	55.33	69.78	74.41	70.30	71.68	76.56	76.87	77.76	82.62	76.55	80.78
U.S. Gulf Coast	53.77	53.92	71.40	77.66	73.96	73.62	75.61	75.03	77.60	82.62	69.08	77.99
Los Angeles	56.49	62.21	82.36	79.65	78.30	85.08	80.02	82.83	82.20	81.57	77.87	75.90
Rotterdam (ARA)	48.45	48.48	60.76	71.72	69.75	68.98	73.25	73.44	77.46	74.70	64.08	71.83
Singapore	49.86	57.61	66.58	71.50	70.60	68.20	67.33	66.87	72.62	70.51	66.54	72.34
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	56.34	57.50	71.29	80.49	77.66	75.43	81.24	78.76	78.99	84.28	79.11	83.38
U.S. Gulf Coast	56.20	56.22	76.85	81.66	77.95	76.00	79.49	76.98	79.19	84.53	73.38	80.84
Los Angeles	62.49	68.21	88.36	85.65	84.30	91.08	86.02	88.83	88.20	87.57	83.87	81.90
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	53.56	54.08	63.57	66.72	66.60	64.60	67.85	70.12	77.34	76.79	71.99	82.10
U.S. Gulf Coast	50.93	51.81	61.06	64.21	64.01	62.11	65.42	68.03	75.78	75.41	70.21	79.56
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	52.31	52.76	61.31	64.33	64.42	62.88	67.40	70.42	76.56	75.48	69.06	79.79
Singapore	49.85	51.79	59.28	65.69	66.66	65.28	65.61	66.71	73.36	77.44	69.31	73.57
2003												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	32.95	35.83	33.51	28.17	28.11	30.66						
Brent	31.18	32.77	30.61	25.00	25.86	27.65						
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	87.95	99.59	95.50	79.94	75.96	80.85						
U.S. Gulf Coast	87.88	100.61	96.33	81.01	78.34	82.57						
Los Angeles	88.12	111.26	125.07	90.48	82.61	101.10						
Rotterdam (ARA)	80.22	90.00	85.31	77.77	73.68	77.33						
Singapore	81.80	95.58	90.13	68.84	67.67	74.88						
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	89.86	101.67	97.99	85.98	85.85	86.34						
U.S. Gulf Coast	90.05	102.52	100.65	84.49	81.60	84.65						
Los Angeles	94.12	117.53	131.07	96.48	88.64	107.10						
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	90.51	112.85	98.83	79.61	74.13	75.94						
U.S. Gulf Coast	87.46	104.63	88.10	71.73	70.12	73.52						
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	85.49	100.01	95.13	72.02	70.30	74.00						
Singapore	79.30	91.38	88.23	70.17	67.73	68.50						

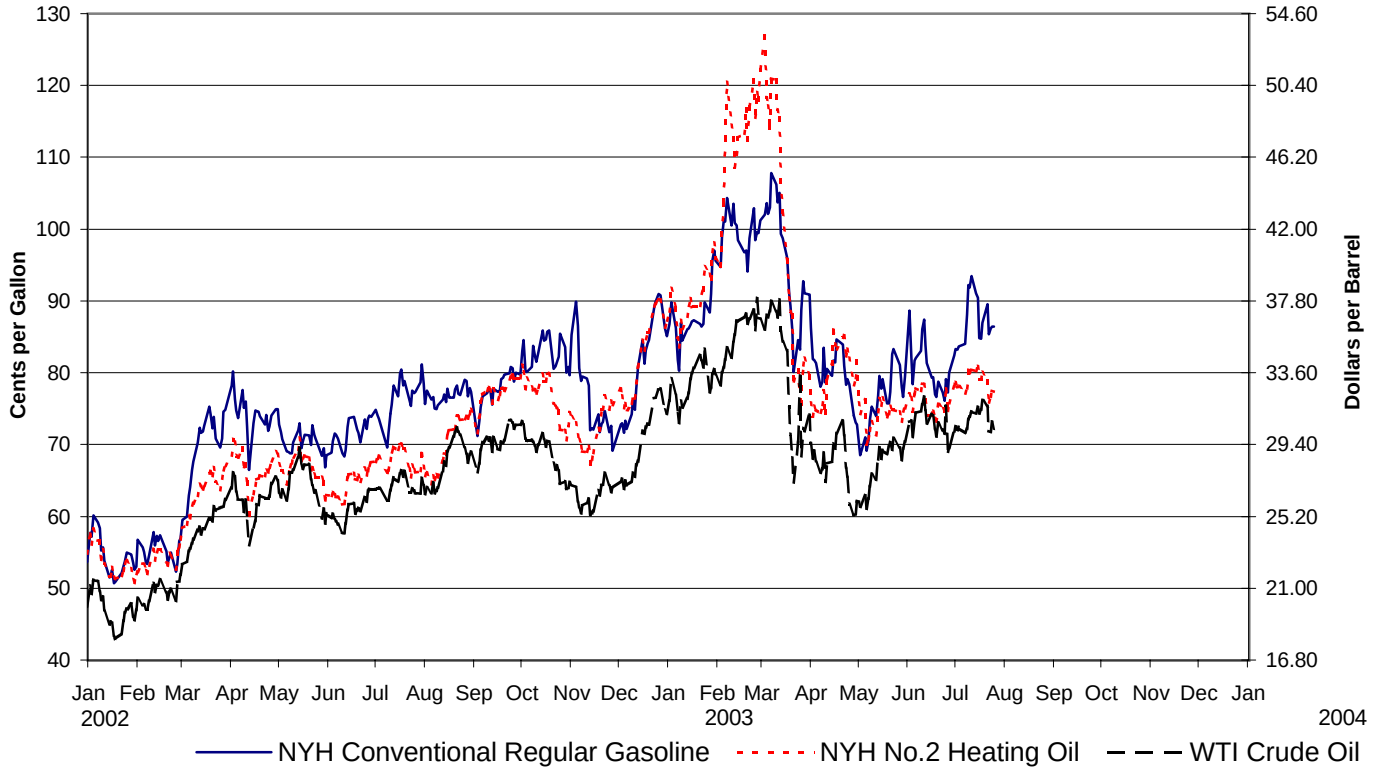
	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2003	**7/4**	**7/11**	Mon **7/14**	Tue **7/15**	Wed **7/16**	Thu **7/17**	Fri **7/18**	Mon **7/21**	Tue **7/22**	Wed **7/23**	Thu **7/24**	Fri **7/25**
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	30.31	30.73	31.20	31.60	31.20	31.44	31.96	31.67	30.20	30.13	30.72	30.31
Brent	28.40	28.42	28.52	28.87	28.51	28.59	29.20	28.01	28.40	27.67	27.73	28.30
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	83.15	89.95	91.10	90.48	84.80	84.75	87.00	89.55	85.40	86.18	86.46	86.40
U.S. Gulf Coast	85.61	91.56	93.00	89.98	85.80	85.78	88.25	90.73	86.61	88.18	87.20	86.85
Los Angeles	89.69	89.35	91.00	89.50	86.50	90.00	91.00	91.00	88.00	90.50	91.75	93.50
Rotterdam (ARA)	80.56	84.47	86.26	86.12	85.12	85.69	85.97	86.82	83.43	81.16	81.44	81.44
Singapore	77.95	79.62	82.62	82.62	83.81	82.14	82.38	82.38	82.10	80.83	81.31	81.55
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	87.60	92.28	94.35	93.53	88.68	88.73	91.73	92.83	88.68	89.35	89.58	89.10
U.S. Gulf Coast	86.20	93.07	95.38	94.61	87.30	87.55	89.88	91.98	88.23	89.68	88.53	85.98
Los Angeles	95.69	95.35	97.00	95.50	92.50	96.00	97.00	97.00	94.00	96.50	97.75	99.50
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	78.20	79.14	80.15	80.90	79.00	79.00	80.00	78.95	75.80	76.58	77.50	77.33
U.S. Gulf Coast	75.61	76.78	77.83	78.53	76.40	76.40	77.43	76.63	73.23	74.18	75.25	75.45
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	74.95	75.79	77.64	77.28	75.52	76.64	76.84	75.56	73.25	74.05	74.05	74.52
Singapore	68.18	67.48	70.12	69.17	69.52	69.76	70.00	70.48	70.48	69.05	69.05	68.93

NA=Not Available.

Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 37, for more information about the data in this table.

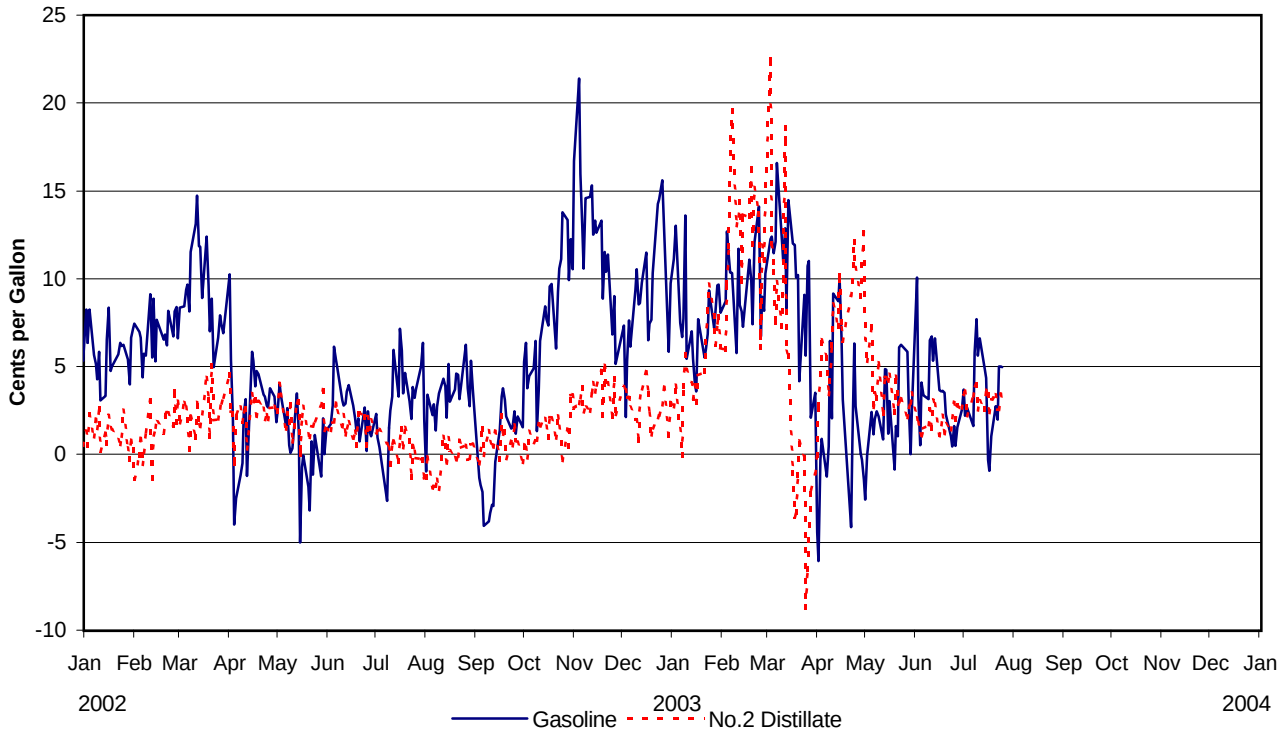
Source: See page 30.

Figure 11. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices, January 2002 to Present



Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
Source: See page 30.

Figure 12. Daily Trans-Atlantic Spot Product Price Differentials: New York Harbor less Rotterdam (ARA), January 2002 to Present



Notes: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 37, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 30.

Table 15. Spot Prices of Low-Sulfur Diesel, Kerosene-Type Jet, Residual Fuels, and Propane, January 2002 to Present

(Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	53.79	55.27	64.45	68.54	67.80	65.54	68.80	72.42	79.15	79.22	73.95	82.50
U.S. Gulf Coast	51.58	53.21	62.87	66.61	65.38	63.16	66.76	70.96	79.15	79.11	71.06	80.42
Los Angeles	53.60	57.01	68.30	69.72	66.80	67.88	69.37	78.49	86.44	82.68	77.74	82.29
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	56.19	57.62	64.83	68.67	69.09	67.95	71.60	75.05	81.66	81.46	73.96	83.13
U.S. Gulf Coast	53.26	55.11	63.04	66.86	66.65	65.26	69.12	72.22	79.99	79.01	70.78	81.10
Los Angeles	57.86	59.92	68.43	69.74	68.53	68.64	71.61	78.82	86.56	81.67	75.95	86.73
Rotterdam (ARA)	55.84	56.16	64.44	67.11	69.10	67.21	69.63	73.06	81.55	79.74	72.94	79.92
Singapore	54.22	53.64	60.20	65.18	66.39	63.79	65.66	69.14	78.10	77.32	70.42	76.66
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	38.25	35.58	46.07	52.89	55.26	54.16	53.73	60.54	61.66	62.81	57.23	63.74
U.S. Gulf Coast	36.82	36.73	45.88	53.66	54.97	55.96	53.22	57.65	60.44	65.03	56.99	61.86
Los Angeles	43.34	42.67	41.46	46.60	56.88	59.44	59.93	60.13	62.45	68.49	68.79	68.79
Rotterdam (ARA)	40.34	36.98	42.94	48.10	49.70	48.00	52.97	53.62	61.28	67.69	59.33	65.17
Singapore	40.82	43.16	49.01	54.33	57.30	55.25	57.01	59.07	60.19	58.94	55.40	60.98
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	29.13	31.29	38.02	41.46	40.56	37.46	37.16	41.50	47.14	47.89	47.17	52.32
Conway	26.48	27.88	35.80	40.08	38.12	35.17	35.28	41.33	45.89	47.13	47.89	52.22
Northwest Europe	40.66	36.99	37.83	38.56	39.97	39.05	38.09	41.46	49.99	52.67	54.40	63.44
2003												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	90.83	114.01	101.89	80.79	75.59	77.09						
U.S. Gulf Coast	88.25	106.21	89.81	74.15	71.52	74.99						
Los Angeles	87.08	104.26	101.88	78.81	73.81	78.81						
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	91.42	115.05	98.18	79.13	76.13	77.17						
U.S. Gulf Coast	88.67	105.54	89.32	74.32	71.36	74.76						
Los Angeles	93.07	105.17	97.93	82.08	72.57	75.14						
Rotterdam (ARA)	87.34	103.17	101.00	75.22	72.72	75.76						
Singapore	81.46	93.71	84.92	66.55	67.01	68.10						
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	75.30	83.10	75.60	56.99	58.32	59.59						
U.S. Gulf Coast	73.60	81.36	78.87	58.65	60.79	64.97						
Los Angeles	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79						
Rotterdam (ARA)	66.41	76.92	67.82	57.30	53.98	62.89						
Singapore	67.24	73.77	66.71	57.40	58.81	61.19						
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	60.56	77.46	62.27	50.40	54.12	55.85						
Conway	57.71	72.20	56.87	50.23	55.37	59.51						
Northwest Europe	68.38	82.77	67.06	47.26	42.82	49.79						

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily: Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2003	**7/4**	**7/11**	**7/14**	**7/15**	**7/16**	**7/17**	**7/18**	**7/21**	**7/22**	**7/23**	**7/24**	**7/25**
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	79.65	80.62	81.50	82.28	80.38	80.35	81.35	79.93	77.00	77.70	78.80	78.60
U.S. Gulf Coast	77.58	78.56	79.65	80.10	77.75	77.70	78.45	77.88	74.65	75.55	77.48	77.10
Los Angeles	78.50	79.30	82.00	85.00	85.00	87.00	89.00	88.00	87.00	89.00	87.00	89.00
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	79.90	81.08	82.50	83.15	81.25	81.25	82.10	81.30	77.85	78.85	79.75	79.90
U.S. Gulf Coast	77.15	78.26	79.80	80.60	78.25	78.25	79.10	77.88	74.73	76.05	77.48	77.00
Los Angeles	80.38	82.70	85.00	85.50	83.50	83.50	85.00	82.00	79.50	81.50	83.50	84.50
Rotterdam (ARA)	77.82	79.51	81.20	80.83	79.47	79.92	80.15	78.33	77.80	77.35	77.65	78.26
Singapore	68.72	67.57	70.60	69.88	71.19	71.90	72.38	73.33	73.33	71.67	71.43	72.74
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	66.81	67.45	68.17	66.98	66.07	65.19	65.55	65.19	62.50	62.81	62.81	62.81
U.S. Gulf Coast	68.98	70.92	72.57	72.02	71.67	70.83	70.83	70.83	68.45	69.00	68.45	68.10
Los Angeles	68.79	77.87	68.79	80.47	78.77	79.53	79.53	79.53	76.70	76.70	70.11	68.97
Rotterdam (ARA)	68.75	65.36	63.70	64.45	62.57	62.57	62.19	61.06	59.93	60.68	58.99	58.80
Singapore	65.07	64.92	67.02	66.83	66.46	66.28	65.73	65.54	64.07	63.33	63.33	63.33
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	53.71	54.05	54.25	53.38	52.50	52.50	52.94	53.44	53.44	52.38	52.13	52.19
Conway	59.91	59.39	59.38	58.13	57.88	57.88	58.00	59.13	59.13	58.69	58.38	58.38
Northwest Europe	47.97	49.89	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.27	NA	NA	NA	NA	47.20

NA=Not Available.

Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.

See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 37, for more information about the data in this table.

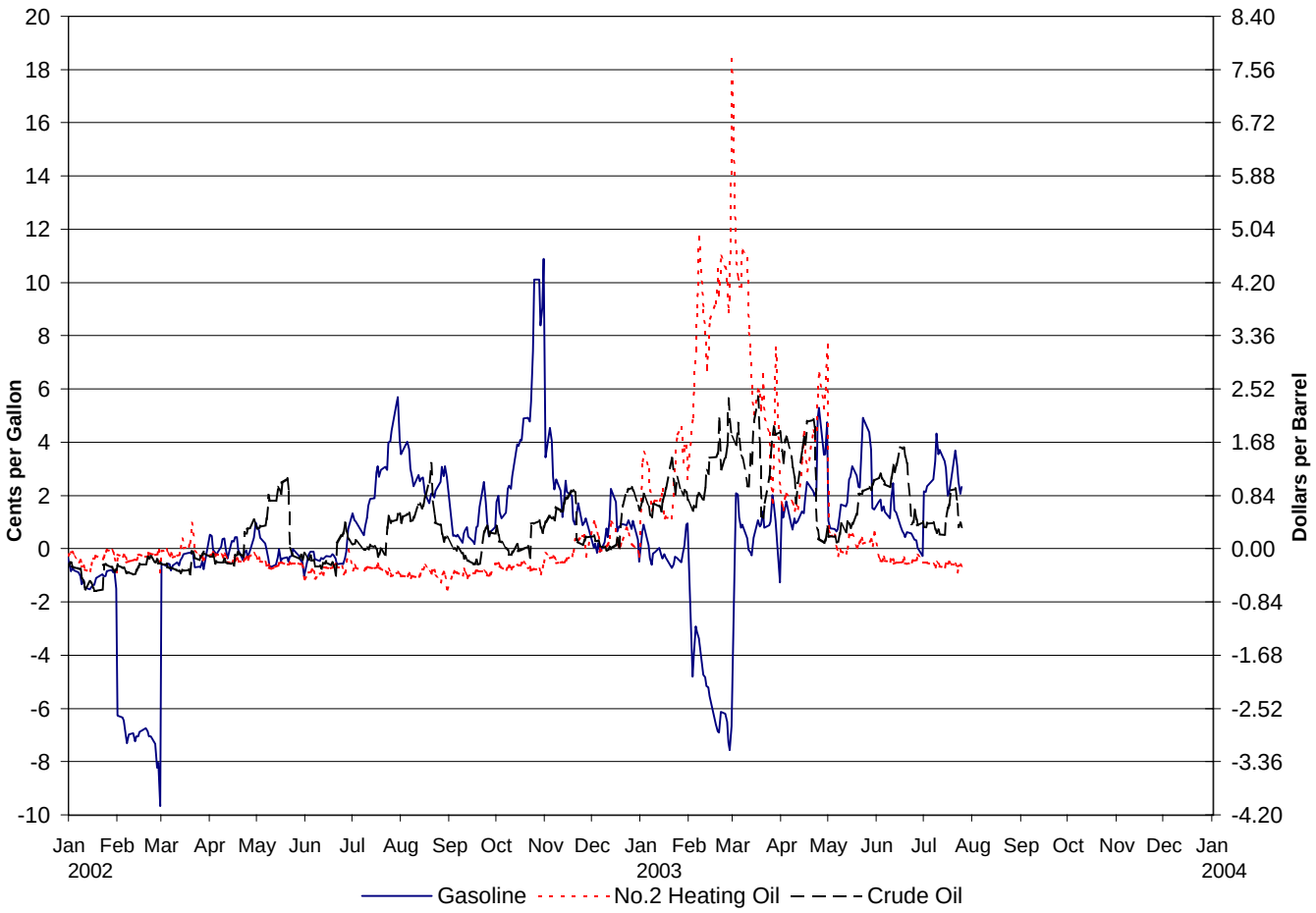
Source: See page 30.

Table 16. NYMEX Futures Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, No. 2 Heating Oil, and Propane
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, all others in Cents per Gallon)

	Mon 7/14/03	Tue 7/15/03	Wed 7/16/03	Thu 7/17/03	Fri 7/18/03	Mon 7/21/03	Tue 7/22/03	Wed 7/23/03	Thu 7/24/03	Fri 7/25/03
Crude Oil (WTI, Cushing, Oklahoma)										
August-2003	31.27	31.62	31.05	31.41	31.96	31.78	30.19	Expired		
September-2003	31.05	31.11	30.41	30.72	31.03	30.83	29.49	29.67	30.22	30.17
October-2003	30.45	30.50	29.85	30.16	30.49	30.40	29.13	29.32	29.82	29.83
November-2003	29.91	29.97	29.39	29.65	29.94	29.93	28.73	28.95	29.40	29.38
Regular Gasoline (Reformulated, New York Harbor)										
August-2003	94.15	93.23	89.02	89.07	92.13	93.18	88.83	89.58	89.83	89.93
September-2003	90.85	90.20	87.03	86.98	89.60	89.48	85.73	87.08	87.77	87.60
October-2003	85.65	85.25	83.08	83.13	85.20	84.78	81.38	82.43	83.12	83.10
November-2003	82.10	81.80	80.18	80.33	82.00	81.48	78.33	79.33	80.02	80.15
No. 2 Heating Oil (New York Harbor)										
August-2003	80.62	81.33	78.91	79.68	80.12	79.58	75.64	76.50	77.73	77.69
September-2003	81.32	81.87	79.46	80.18	80.70	80.16	76.52	77.16	78.33	78.34
October-2003	81.72	82.22	79.96	80.68	81.20	80.66	77.12	77.76	78.98	78.94
November-2003	82.17	82.62	80.46	81.18	81.70	81.16	77.72	78.36	79.58	79.54
Propane (Mont Belvieu, Texas)										
August-2003	53.75	53.75	53.00	53.00	53.25	53.25	53.00	52.50	52.00	52.00
September-2003	54.20	54.20	53.40	53.25	53.50	53.50	53.25	52.75	52.25	52.25
October-2003	54.50	54.50	53.75	53.50	54.00	54.00	53.50	53.00	52.50	52.50
November-2003	54.50	54.50	53.75	53.75	54.50	54.50	53.75	53.25	52.75	53.00

NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 2, page 37, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 30.

Figure 13. Daily Futures Price Differentials: First Delivery Month Less Second Delivery Month, January 2002 to Present



NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 3, page 37, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 30.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2002 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Motor Gasoline	114.8	115.5	128.9	143.9	143.4	142.4	143.8	143.8	144.1	148.6	146.1	142.9
Conventional Areas	113.4	112.9	125.9	140.2	139.4	138.0	140.2	139.8	140.3	146.6	142.4	138.9
RFG Areas	117.7	120.6	134.9	151.2	151.4	150.9	150.8	151.7	151.7	152.6	153.3	150.8
Regular	110.7	111.4	124.9	139.7	139.2	138.2	139.7	139.6	140.0	144.5	141.9	138.6
East Coast (PADD I)	109.6	109.3	120.2	137.0	137.2	134.9	135.2	137.1	137.6	142.2	141.6	140.0
New England (PADD IA)	114.9	115.3	124.3	140.0	141.9	140.4	140.3	144.1	144.3	145.8	148.2	148.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	113.1	113.1	122.5	139.6	141.2	139.8	140.1	142.8	143.4	145.3	146.4	146.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	105.5	104.7	117.2	134.3	132.6	129.7	130.2	130.8	131.3	138.8	136.1	132.9
Midwest (PADD II)	110.1	109.7	125.9	138.2	138.0	137.2	140.2	137.9	138.8	147.7	139.5	134.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	105.3	105.1	118.3	133.1	132.3	130.2	130.1	130.9	132.1	138.7	136.3	133.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	111.4	110.8	121.1	138.3	138.6	137.8	142.4	145.5	144.2	146.4	144.6	138.9
West Coast (PADD V)	118.6	123.8	138.6	153.5	151.3	153.2	154.7	153.6	152.3	148.0	151.0	147.4
Midgrade	119.9	120.8	134.3	149.4	149.0	147.8	149.2	149.1	149.4	153.7	151.3	148.4
Premium	129.2	129.7	142.7	158.2	158.0	156.7	158.0	158.3	158.6	162.9	160.7	158.0
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	115.3	115.2	123.0	130.9	130.5	128.6	129.9	132.8	141.1	146.2	142.0	142.9
East Coast (PADD I)	118.4	118.0	124.2	131.0	131.2	129.1	130.2	132.5	139.3	144.8	141.1	143.3
New England (PADD IA)	129.4	128.8	131.5	137.9	139.6	138.8	138.9	141.2	144.8	148.8	149.4	151.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	127.4	126.6	131.6	139.1	139.5	137.7	138.6	141.2	146.6	150.7	149.6	151.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	113.6	113.3	120.3	126.9	126.8	124.5	125.8	128.0	135.7	142.0	136.8	139.0
Midwest (PADD II)	112.8	112.6	120.8	129.4	128.7	126.4	128.7	131.3	140.0	146.1	142.1	143.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	112.1	112.2	120.0	127.3	127.2	124.7	126.2	129.0	136.9	143.0	136.3	137.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	112.6	113.4	122.3	134.7	135.7	132.9	132.7	135.2	145.2	150.5	147.8	144.2
West Coast (PADD V)	122.3	122.6	133.3	139.7	138.4	138.7	138.4	143.3	153.6	152.8	150.7	149.6
California	126.9	128.9	139.4	144.4	141.1	142.7	142.8	148.4	159.7	155.7	153.2	152.4
2003												
Motor Gasoline	150.0	165.5	173.4	163.3	153.9	153.3						
Conventional Areas	146.4	162.2	167.5	155.7	147.7	148.9						
RFG Areas	157.1	172.0	185.2	178.3	166.4	162.4						
Regular	145.8	161.3	169.3	158.9	149.7	149.3						
East Coast (PADD I)	146.2	159.3	163.6	155.0	146.1	144.8						
New England (PADD IA)	151.5	163.6	167.9	161.8	153.5	150.5						
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	151.2	162.5	167.4	161.1	153.0	148.7						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	140.9	155.5	159.4	148.5	138.6	140.2						
Midwest (PADD II)	144.0	160.5	163.2	148.5	144.1	147.3						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	140.5	154.8	158.6	147.8	137.9	138.5						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	141.9	157.2	166.2	158.6	151.1	150.2						
West Coast (PADD V)	153.4	173.0	200.5	194.1	176.4	171.4						
Midgrade	155.5	170.9	179.2	169.4	159.5	158.6						
Premium	165.0	179.8	187.5	178.0	168.6	167.4						
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	148.8	165.4	170.8	153.3	145.1	142.4						
East Coast (PADD I)	151.4	169.9	177.0	160.0	149.7	143.7						
New England (PADD IA)	159.0	181.3	193.2	169.6	160.1	156.3						
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	159.4	179.3	189.9	169.7	160.4	154.9						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	147.3	164.9	169.9	155.0	144.1	137.7						
Midwest (PADD II)	147.3	163.9	166.1	149.5	143.6	140.9						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	145.9	162.1	163.7	144.3	137.5	136.7						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	145.1	159.5	174.0	158.0	148.9	144.7						
West Coast (PADD V)	153.4	167.9	181.6	161.3	150.1	152.7						
California	157.9	172.5	181.8	165.0	154.3	158.1						

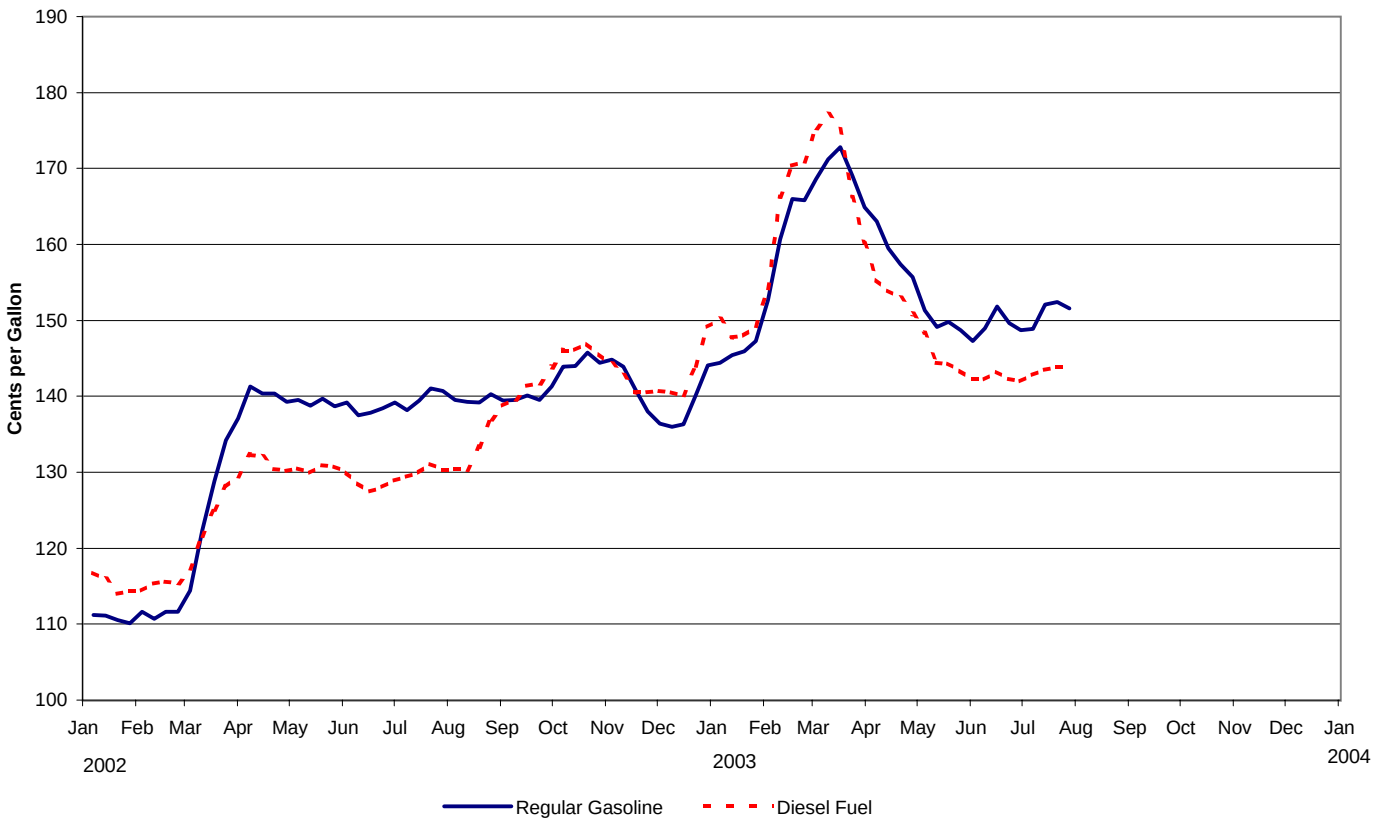
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2002 to Present (Continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	5/12	5/19	5/26	6/2	6/9	6/16	6/23	6/30	7/7	7/14	7/21	7/28
2003												
Motor Gasoline	153.4	153.9	152.8	151.4	153.0	155.8	153.7	152.8	153.0	156.3	156.6	155.8
Conventional Areas	146.7	148.2	147.7	146.6	149.2	151.7	148.9	148.1	148.5	152.8	153.4	152.7
RFG Areas	166.8	165.3	163.0	161.0	160.5	164.2	163.6	162.5	162.2	163.5	163.0	162.1
Regular	149.1	149.8	148.7	147.3	149.0	151.8	149.6	148.7	148.9	152.1	152.4	151.6
East Coast (PADD I)	146.0	145.0	144.2	143.7	144.2	146.3	145.4	144.4	144.6	149.1	150.1	149.8
New England (PADD IA)	153.8	152.4	150.9	150.4	150.0	151.1	150.7	150.1	150.3	152.2	153.6	153.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	153.2	151.7	150.7	149.4	148.9	149.3	148.3	147.4	147.3	150.5	152.2	151.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	138.2	137.7	137.3	137.4	138.9	142.7	141.7	140.5	141.0	147.1	147.5	147.2
Midwest (PADD II)	141.3	147.5	147.1	144.9	150.6	151.8	145.1	144.3	145.0	149.5	149.7	148.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	137.3	136.9	136.9	136.4	137.8	140.3	139.6	138.3	138.8	143.4	144.7	144.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	151.1	150.7	149.5	148.3	147.8	151.3	152.0	151.7	151.9	152.1	154.1	157.1
West Coast (PADD V)	178.4	173.5	169.9	167.7	165.7	173.9	175.2	174.5	173.7	171.4	168.8	167.1
Midgrade	159.2	159.2	158.0	156.6	158.0	161.1	159.1	158.4	158.5	161.7	162.1	161.3
Premium	168.2	168.2	167.2	165.7	166.8	169.6	167.8	167.0	167.2	170.5	171.0	170.2
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	144.4	144.3	143.4	142.3	142.2	143.2	142.3	142.0	142.8	143.5	143.9	143.8
East Coast (PADD I)	149.7	147.7	146.5	144.7	144.1	143.9	142.9	142.7	143.3	144.5	144.7	144.1
New England (PADD IA)	161.2	158.1	157.6	157.0	156.3	156.3	155.6	156.3	156.6	155.8	156.5	156.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	160.7	159.0	157.3	155.7	155.5	155.7	154.0	153.5	153.3	154.4	154.5	153.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	144.0	141.9	140.8	138.9	138.1	137.7	137.0	136.8	137.9	139.3	139.4	138.9
Midwest (PADD II)	142.4	143.4	142.4	141.6	141.8	141.0	140.1	139.8	140.4	140.8	141.0	140.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	136.6	137.5	136.9	136.1	136.5	137.9	136.5	136.4	137.5	138.2	138.7	138.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	148.8	148.3	146.1	144.5	144.0	144.9	144.8	145.5	145.8	146.7	146.8	146.7
West Coast (PADD V)	149.1	148.4	148.3	147.4	147.3	157.0	156.3	155.6	156.7	157.2	159.0	160.2
California	153.4	152.2	152.6	151.1	151.7	165.1	162.6	160.2	161.4	161.2	164.0	167.3

NA=Not Available.
Notes: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Appendix A, Technical Note 4, page 37, for more information about data in this table.
Sources: See page 30.

Figure 14. U.S. Average Retail Regular Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2002 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)



NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 4, page 37, for more information about data in this graph.
Sources: See page 30.

Sources

Table 1
- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Product Supplied and Losses, Natural Gas Liquids Production, Other Liquid New Supply, and Processing Gain are estimates based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports, Crude Oil Production, and Other Oils Stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of their estimates.

Table 2
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 2003 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 2002.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800. Operable Capacity estimate is based on data published for the most recent *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 1
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; except for operable capacity for January 2003 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 2002.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 2
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA*, Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 3
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803. Other Oils estimate is based on estimation methodology in Appendix A.

Figure 3
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 4
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 7
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 7
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 8 and Figure 8
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804. Total exports estimate is based on data published in the most recent *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 9 and Figure 9
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Table 10 and Figure 10
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.

Table 11
- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, - 802, -803, and -804.

Table 12
- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Product Supplied and Losses, Natural Gas Liquids Production, Other Liquid New Supply, and Processing Gain are estimates based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports, Crude Oil Production, and Other Oils Stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of their estimates.

Table 13
- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Integrated Energy Statistics Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Oil and Gas Journal.
- Wall Street Journal.
- Oil Market Intelligence.
- Natural Resources Canada
- Petroleum Place (www.petroleumplace.com)

Table 14 and Figures 11 and 12
- Reuters Ltd.

Table 15
- Reuters Ltd.

Table 16 and Figure 13
- Crude Oil Futures: New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), and Products: Reuters Ltd.

Table 17 and Figure 17
- Motor Gasoline: Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey", and On-Highway Diesel: Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey".

Appendix A

Explanatory Notes

Survey Design And Estimation Methods

The data presented in this publication include data collected by the Petroleum Division (PD) on weekly and monthly surveys, and data released by Reuters Ltd. PD weekly supply data are derived from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) which comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA–800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA–801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA–802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA–804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–800 through EIA–803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

PD price data contained in this report are derived from 2 weekly telephone surveys and 3 monthly mail surveys. The weekly surveys, EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey," and EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey," provide timely information on national and regional retail prices of gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel. The monthly surveys collect volume weighted price data for crude oil and petroleum products, the EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report," EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." In order to provide a comprehensive summary of current conditions in petroleum markets, spot and futures prices as reported by Reuters Ltd. are also included.

Sample Frame

WPSRS Forms: EIA-800 through EIA-804

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-800 sample is drawn includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA–802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA–802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA–803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-804 sample is drawn includes importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia including imports of petroleum products from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Sampling Designs

The sampling procedure used for the surveys in the WPSRS is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	April 2003 Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	263(400)	74(262)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	242	64
Products Pipelines	EIA-802	83	40
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	147	62
Importers	EIA-804	174	83

The geographic areas were defined as (a) the 24 States in which No. 2 distillate was a significant heating source and 50 States and the District of Columbia for residual and motor gasoline, (b) the 25 States in which propane was a significant energy source, or as (c) the PAD Districts for districts where not all State estimates are provided. The type-of-sale classifications were retail and resale for motor gasoline and residual fuel oil, and residential and

nonresidential retail and wholesale for distillate and propane. Four volume-of-sales strata (certainty, zero, low, and high) were defined with volume boundaries differing by State, sales type, and product.

The EIA-878 telephone survey collects price data from a selected sample of 912 retail gasoline outlets. The sample of outlets was designed to yield price estimates for national, PADD, and subdistrict PADD levels of ozone nonattainment and attainment areas, and select cities and states with a 1 cent standard error. Weekly sampling errors may vary from this target. The sample was derived by selecting companies with a probability proportional to size, based on their retail sales of gasoline reported on the EIA-782 monthly survey from November 1996 to October 1997. Once a company was selected, it was contacted to determine the location for each outlet randomly sampled within the outlets owned by the company. Using this location information, outlets were classified by the two fuel formulations. The number of outlets selected within each PADD varied according to expected price variances in each PADD and estimated distributions of outlets.

The EIA-888 telephone survey collects price data from a selected sample of 350 retail on-highway diesel fuel outlets. The sample for the survey was designed to yield price estimates at the PADD, sub-PADD and national level, and for the state of California. A 1 cent standard error was targeted for PADDs 1, 2 and 3, and 1.5 cents for PADDs 4, 5, sub-PADDs 1X, 1Y, 1Z, and the state of California. Standard errors for determining the sample size were estimated using data from the EIA-888 survey. The EIA-888 sample was derived as a probability proportional to size subsample of the respondents from the EIA-782A and EIA-782B sample who reported on-highway diesel fuel sales where the reported volume was the company size. Specific outlets within a company were selected using probability proportional to size sampling according to data provided by the company when initiated to the survey.

Collection Methods

Survey data for the WPSRS are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, facsimile, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7:00 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered. Survey data are collected weekly by telephone and facsimile for the EIA-878 and EIA-888. It is mandatory for each monthly respondent to submit completed forms to EIA no later than 30 calendar days after the close of each reference month. For the EIA-878 and EIA-888 surveys, data are mostly collected through a Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) survey processing system on Monday of each week as of 8:00 a.m. local time. If Monday is a holiday, the calls are made on the next business day, however, the Monday price is recorded.

Data Processing

Data collected through WPSRS are received, logged into an automated Survey Control File, keyed and processed through an edit program. Data that fail the edits are resolved through telephone calls to the respondents. Statistical reports, including publication tables, are generated using only acceptable and verified data. Imputation is performed for nonrespondents and for data that fail the edits. Data from the EIA-878 and EIA-888 telephone surveys are received over the telephone and entered on-line at collection time by the interviewer and edited.

Estimation And Imputation

Survey data gathered from the respondents invariably contain incomplete reporting, nonresponse, and values that fail editing. Imputation for nonrespondents in the WPSRS data base is performed after the company reports have been checked and entered into the system. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s.) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \bullet W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

EIA-878 outlet prices are weighted by the estimated volume per outlet for each formulation and grade of gasoline, and by PADD. EIA-888 outlet prices have a constant weight within a PADD, sub-PADD and the state of California. Average prices are weighted by their respective volume percent of the U.S. volume of retail on-highway diesel fuel sales to derive the national average price.

Response Rates

The response rate at the close of business on the filing deadline day is about 80 percent for the EIA–800, 75 percent for the EIA–801, 95 percent for the EIA–802, 80 percent for the EIA–803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA–804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major

companies report on time. The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 98 percent and 100 percent.

The response rates on Forms EIA-878, and EIA-888 are usually 98 to 100 percent.

Reliability Of Data

There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling errors occur because observations are made only on a sample, not on the entire population. Non-sampling errors can be attributed to many sources in the collection and processing of data. The accuracy of survey results is determined by the joint effects of sampling and nonsampling errors.

Measures Of Sampling Variability

Tables showing data from the EIA-878, and EIA-888 surveys utilize a sample of resellers and retailers and, therefore, have sampling error. The particular sample used for each of the EIA-878, and EIA-888 surveys is one of a large number of all possible samples that could have been selected using the same design. Estimates derived from the different possible samples would differ from each other. The average of these estimates would be close to the estimate derived from a complete enumeration of the population (a census), assuming that a complete enumeration has the same nonsampling errors as the sample survey. The sampling error, or standard error of the estimate, is a measure of the variability among the estimates from all possible samples of the same size and design and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the results of a complete enumeration.

Nonsampling Errors

Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources such as incorrect reporting by respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data.

Confidentiality

The data contained in this publication are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. The objective of the disclosure-avoidance procedures, as stated in the Energy Information Administration Standard 88-05-06, Subject: "Nondisclosure of Company Identifiable Data in Aggregate Cells," is to ensure that confidential, company-identifiable data are not disclosed in tables where "company specific responses may be proprietary and prohibited from public disclosure by 18 U.S.C. 1905." Statistics representing data aggregated from fewer than three companies or that are dominated by input from one or two companies are withheld. EIA identifies cells that are sensitive according to these criteria by applying a statistical formula to the data contained in each cell to determine if a few companies "dominate" the cell. If a cell is sensitive, the data in that cell are suppressed and a "W" is placed in the publication cell. Also, since many tables include row or column totals, some nonsensitive data cells have been suppressed to prevent the reader from calculating the suppressed numbers by simply subtracting the published numbers from the total.

Estimation Of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production volumes, the Energy Information Administration prepares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Estimation Of Exports

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the close of the reporting month. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the exports forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series. Because of the reduction in volume of crude oil exports, and a shift in the country distribution, a new model was implemented on November 2, 2001 to determine the expected volume of crude oil exports.

Estimation Of Other Oils Stocks

Data are derived by (1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for the minor products for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; (2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period. Year ago data are interpolated from published monthly stock levels.

Initial Estimates of Petroleum Prices

The initial estimates are forecasts of U.S. and PADD prices for crude oil and selected petroleum products published in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* (PMM) (See Table 19). The initial estimates are published 1-2 months ahead of the normal publication schedule for the *PMM*. The initial estimates are forecasted using an autoregressive integrated moving average

(ARIMA) transfer function model. The initial estimate is calculated based on its own past values and present and past values of other related time series, such as spot prices and heating degree-days. At least 5 years of data are used to obtain the forecasts.

One method of forecast evaluation is to compare actual to one month ahead forecast values for a 12 month period. Then, the Average Absolute Differences (AAD) are calculated. This provides a good indicator of the error associated with the forecasts. For the period January 1997 to December 1998, the forecasted values were within 2 cents of the actual value for 85% of the petroleum products and within 30 cents of the actual value for all the crude oil forecasts.

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 2000 weekly data was less than 2 percent for 24 of the 61 major petroleum variables analyzed. Many of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 2 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 12.29 percent for 2000. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between preliminary and final data on the 61 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation And Derivation Of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and lower operational inventory are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.4), crude oil (p.6), motor gasoline (p.8), distillate fuel oil (p.10), residual fuel oil (p.12), and propane (p.14) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 5-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data. The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 5-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme points) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in (the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor), the "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Lower Operational Inventory

The lines labeled "lower operational inventory" on the stock graphs are the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system.

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 24, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 24, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price

Table A1. Upper and Lower Limts Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Upper Limit												
Total Petroleum	1,037.9	1,019.5	1,029.8	1,049.0	1,079.2	1,084.3	1,087.5	1,083.1	1,084.7	1,074.1	1,078.0	1,040.5
Crude Oil	323.4	322.7	335.2	343.5	343.2	334.5	331.2	325.8	319.0	325.2	328.0	315.6
PADD 1	15.5	14.7	15.5	16.5	16.5	16.1	17.1	17.1	16.9	15.6	15.5	13.7
PADD 2	68.4	68.7	73.0	76.6	76.6	73.8	73.3	71.4	69.4	71.1	70.8	70.1
PADD 3	166.7	167.3	172.8	176.4	174.9	171.6	171.4	170.0	166.1	168.4	168.4	160.1
PADD 4	13.6	13.4	14.2	14.5	14.4	13.8	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.9	13.6
PADD 5	63.4	61.5	63.3	61.7	63.0	62.2	59.3	57.4	56.0	61.1	64.4	61.4
Motor Gasoline	225.2	223.6	216.0	216.7	222.0	221.6	215.5	206.1	211.5	206.7	210.7	212.9
PADD 1	63.5	62.1	60.3	60.9	65.4	66.0	61.1	57.9	58.3	58.8	59.4	59.6
PADD 2	57.2	58.6	55.5	54.3	55.0	55.9	54.9	53.7	55.4	52.4	53.6	53.1
PADD 3	65.4	65.1	64.7	65.2	64.9	64.6	64.1	61.8	64.3	63.3	62.5	63.5
PADD 4	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.3	7.0	7.3
PADD 5	33.6	31.8	30.3	31.5	32.8	31.6	30.2	29.5	30.5	30.0	30.9	31.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	139.8	132.2	124.2	124.3	131.4	135.3	141.9	145.9	150.0	148.0	152.5	149.6
PADD 1	60.1	55.7	48.6	48.5	53.9	57.1	62.9	67.3	69.4	71.2	71.5	67.0
PADD 2	32.6	32.7	30.8	31.1	31.8	32.3	33.0	33.3	33.1	30.3	33.0	33.8
PADD 3	31.3	29.9	31.2	30.4	31.1	31.7	32.3	32.5	33.7	33.2	33.7	33.4
PADD 4	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.5
PADD 5	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.6	13.1
Residual Fuel Oil	41.4	39.8	40.5	40.4	40.8	41.5	39.7	40.8	40.8	40.5	42.3	42.3
PADD 1	17.2	15.5	14.6	15.0	15.8	16.4	16.5	16.2	17.3	18.0	18.5	18.0
PADD 2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
PADD 3	15.7	15.6	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.4	15.2	15.5	15.2	14.4	15.4	15.8
PADD 4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
PADD 5	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3
Propane	46.3	40.1	38.9	43.5	52.7	60.7	67.2	71.8	73.5	72.7	68.5	58.9
PADD 1	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.2
PADD 2	17.7	15.0	14.4	16.4	20.6	24.4	27.8	30.2	30.7	30.1	28.7	23.6
PADD 3	23.6	21.5	20.7	22.9	27.1	30.4	32.3	33.6	34.4	33.7	32.3	28.2
Lower Limit												
Total Petroleum	935.5	917.1	927.4	946.6	976.8	981.9	985.1	980.7	982.3	971.7	975.6	938.1
Crude Oil	287.9	287.2	299.7	307.9	307.6	299.0	295.6	290.3	283.5	289.7	292.5	280.0
PADD 1	13.2	12.4	13.2	14.2	14.2	13.8	14.8	14.7	14.6	13.3	13.1	11.4
PADD 2	56.0	56.4	60.6	64.2	64.2	61.4	60.9	59.0	57.1	58.8	58.4	57.8
PADD 3	149.1	149.7	155.2	158.8	157.3	154.0	153.8	152.4	148.5	150.8	150.8	142.5
PADD 4	12.5	12.4	13.1	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.5
PADD 5	55.0	53.1	54.9	53.3	54.6	53.9	50.9	49.0	47.6	52.7	56.0	53.0
Motor Gasoline	212.7	211.0	203.5	204.1	209.5	209.1	203.0	193.5	199.0	194.2	198.2	200.3
PADD 1	57.7	56.3	54.6	55.2	59.6	60.2	55.3	52.1	52.5	53.0	53.6	53.9
PADD 2	52.2	53.6	50.6	49.3	50.0	51.0	50.0	48.7	50.4	47.5	48.7	48.2
PADD 3	61.4	61.1	60.7	61.2	60.9	60.6	60.1	57.8	60.3	59.3	58.5	59.5
PADD 4	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.7
PADD 5	31.3	29.5	27.9	29.1	30.4	29.3	27.9	27.2	28.2	27.6	28.5	29.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	114.7	107.1	99.1	99.2	106.3	110.3	116.8	120.9	125.0	122.9	127.4	124.6
PADD 1	40.0	35.6	28.5	28.4	33.8	37.0	42.9	47.2	49.3	51.1	51.4	46.9
PADD 2	29.1	29.2	27.3	27.6	28.3	28.8	29.5	29.8	29.6	26.8	29.5	30.3
PADD 3	28.6	27.2	28.5	27.7	28.4	29.0	29.6	29.8	31.0	30.5	31.0	30.7
PADD 4	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1
PADD 5	11.7	11.3	11.2	11.9	11.7	11.4	10.6	10.5	11.0	10.9	11.6	12.1
Residual Fuel Oil	36.1	34.5	35.2	35.1	35.5	36.2	34.4	35.5	35.5	35.2	37.0	37.0
PADD 1	13.7	12.0	11.1	11.5	12.3	12.9	12.9	12.7	13.8	14.5	15.0	14.5
PADD 2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
PADD 3	13.9	13.9	15.1	14.8	14.6	14.6	13.4	13.8	13.5	12.6	13.7	14.1
PADD 4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
PADD 5	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4
Propane	32.5	26.4	25.1	29.8	38.9	46.9	53.4	58.1	59.7	59.0	54.7	45.1
PADD 1	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.3
PADD 2	10.5	7.8	7.3	9.2	13.4	17.2	20.6	23.1	23.5	22.9	21.6	16.4
PADD 3	16.0	14.0	13.1	15.4	19.6	22.8	24.8	26.1	26.8	26.2	24.8	20.7

of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts. Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices. The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Technical Notes

Note 1

The spot prices that are shown in Tables 14 and 15 are calculated by taking an unweighted average of the daily closing spot prices for a given product over a specified time period, such as a week or month.

Note 2

The futures prices shown in Table 16 are the official daily closing prices at 2:30 p.m. from the trading floor of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) for a specific delivery month for each product listed in Table 16.

Note 3

The futures price differentials shown in Figure 13 show the market premium for the first NYMEX delivery month contract over the second. For example, the data for September show the difference between October and November futures contract prices for crude oil and petroleum products, indicating the relative values placed by markets on commodities to be delivered during those two months. This differential, if negative and large enough, provides incentive for refiners and traders to hold product in storage, and if positive, to defer purchases until some future point in time.

Note 4

The retail gasoline prices shown in Table 17 reflect sales of reformulated gasoline (RFG) in those areas where required by Federal or State law, and conventional gasoline elsewhere (see Figure A1). Areas requiring RFG may change over time due to the ozone non-attainment status of an area being re-designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a State opting in or out of an EPA clean fuel program, or a State adopting its own specific clean fuel program. EIA reclassifies the outlets reporting retail gasoline prices each time an area shifts in or out of a reformulated gasoline program. "Conventional areas" in this instance include areas where oxygenated gasoline may be required for all or part of the year.

Figure A1. Gasoline Formulation Required by Area as of June 1, 2001

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental offices.

Appendix B

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve

On July 10, 2000, President Clinton directed the Department of Energy to establish the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. The reserve is intended to reduce the risks presented by home heating oil shortages, such as the ones experienced in December 1996 and January-February 2000.

Maximum inventory of heating oil in the reserve will be two million barrels. The Department of Energy believes that a two-million-barrel reserve will provide relief from weather-related shortages for approximately ten days, which is the time for ships to bring heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor. Inventory for the reserve was acquired by exchanging crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for heating oil to be delivered to the storage facilities.

For more information on the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve, please contact Mr. Nathan Harvey from the Office of Petroleum Reserves at (202) 586-4734.

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve inventories classified as "Distillate Fuel Oil - Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur" are not considered to be in the commercial sector and therefore are excluded from distillate fuel oil supply and disposition statistics in Energy Information Administration publications, such as the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and "This Week In Petroleum."

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve
(Thousand Barrels)

Terminal Operator	Location	Week Ending June 27, 2003
First Reserve Terminal	Woodbridge, NJ	1,000
Williams Energy Services	New Haven, CT	500
Motiva Enterprises LLC	New Haven, CT	350
Motiva Enterprises LLC	Providence, RI	150

Source: Energy Information Administration

Glossary

Following are definitions taken from the Master List of the Petroleum Supply Division, plus definitions and/or explanations of terms used in the publication of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) that differ from those in the Master List. Terms used in the publication of data from the "EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" which becomes Appendix B in the WPSR are included. In addition, terms used by the Petroleum Marketing Division to collect and describe data on crude oil and petroleum product price and marketing activity are provided. Slight variations in the application of common terms used by both the Petroleum Supply and the Petroleum Marketing Divisions are in italics.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$Degrees \quad API = \frac{141.5}{sp.gr.\ 60°F / 60°F} - 131.5$$

ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials.

Barrel. A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Blending Components, Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capacity but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the Free On Board (FOB) value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified in the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an FOB sale except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Conventional Area. Any area not requiring the sale of either reformulated gasoline or oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). *Note*: Includes oxygenated gasoline.

Conventional Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. *Note:* This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:

> Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included;
>
> Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals;
>
> Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants, topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). This may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Delivery Month. The calendar month in a futures contract in which the commodity will be delivered. The First Delivery month available at any given time is one month in the future, e.g., on September 15, the First Delivery month futures contract is October, the Second Delivery month is November, etc. On the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), crude oil contract trading terminates at the close of business on the third business day prior to the 25th calendar day of the month preceding the delivery month, while petroleum product contracts expire on the last business day of the month preceding delivery.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and

off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. Distillate fuel oil is reported by two sulfur categories:

0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations.

Greater than 0.05% sulfur, for use in all other distillate applications.

EPA. United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Expired. Refers to the status of a futures contract when the expiration date has passed and trading for that contract terminates. For example, trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange terminates for crude oil futures contracts at the close of business on the third business day prior to the 25th calendar day of the month preceding the delivery month, while trading terminates for petroleum product contracts on the last business day of the month preceding delivery.

Exports. Shipments of goods from within the 50 States and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to any foreign country.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in the Oxygenates definition.

Futures Price. The price quoted for delivering a specified quantity of a commodity at a specified time and place in the future.

Gasoil. European designation for No. 2 fuel oil, and No. 2 diesel fuel.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration of 10 percent or less by volume. Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. See Oxygenates.

Gasoline: See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades -Regular, Midgrade, and Premium. *Note:* Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower. Octane requirements may vary by altitude.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90.

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating Degree-Days. A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from any foreign country.

Jet Fuel. Includes Kerosene-type (Commercial or Military) and Naphtha-type.

Kerosene-type Jet Fuel: A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Commercial: Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for commercial use.

Military: Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for military use.

Naphtha-type Jet Fuel: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lower Operational Inventory (LOI). The lower operational inventory is the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system. While not implying shortages, operational problems, or price increases, the LOI is indicative of a situation where inventory-related supply flexibility could be constrained or nonexistent. The significance of these constraints depends on local refinery capability to meet demand and the availability and deliverability of products from other regions or foreign sources.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. "Motor Gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. *Note:* Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

> **Reformulated Gasoline (RFG):** Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the EPA under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. *Note:* This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).
>
> **OPRG.** "**O**xygenated Fuels **P**rogram **R**eformulated **G**asoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Price data are reported for areas required to sell specific types of motor gasoline.

> **Conventional Area:** Any area not requiring the sale of either oxygenated gasoline, reformulated gasoline, or oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline.
>
> **Reformulated Area:** Ozone nonattainment area designated by the EPA which requires the use of reformulated gasoline. *Note*: Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components, and oxygenates when required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. *Note:* Oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

Motor Gasoline Price, Retail. See Technical Note 4.

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) [$(CH_3)_3COCH_3$.] An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in the Oxygenates definition.

Naphtha-type Jet Fuel. See Jet Fuel.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL). Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the ASTM and are classified as follows: ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and pentanes plus.

Net Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery, natural gas processing plant, or blending plant. Published production equals production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the reporting period is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same reporting period.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D975.

> **No. 2 Fuel Oil (Heating Oil).** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing type burners for domestic heating or for medium capacity commercial-industrial burner units, with distillation temperatures between 540-640 degrees

Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point; and the kinematic viscosities between 1.9-3.4 centistokes at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as defined in ASTM Specification D396 -92.

No. 2 Diesel Fuel. A gasoil type distillate for use in high speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions, with distillation temperatures between 540-640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point; and the kinematic viscosities between 1.9-4.1 centistokes at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as defined in ASTM specification D975 - 93. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks.

For pricing data, **Low Sulfur** or **On-Highway Diesel Fuel** is No. 2 diesel fuel which has a sulfur level less than or equal to 0.05 percent by weight. **High Sulfur** refers to No. 2 distillate fuel (either diesel or fuel oil) which has a sulfur level greater than 0.05 percent by weight.

Nonattainment Area. Any area that does not meet the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard established by the Environmental Protection Agency for designated pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and ozone.

NYMEX. The New York Mercantile Exchange.

Octane Rating: A number used to indicate gasoline's antiknock performance in motor vehicle engines. The two recognized laboratory engine test methods for determining the antiknock rating, i.e., octane rating, of gasolines are the Research method and the Motor method. To provide a single number as guidance to the consumer, the antiknock index (R + M)/2, which is the average of the Research and Motor octane numbers, was developed.

Operable Capacity. See Percent Utilization.

Operating Capacity. See Percent Utilization.

OPRG Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Other Finished. See Conventional Gasoline.

Other Oils. Includes aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids, LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Oxygenated Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight. Includes gasohol. *Note:* Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenates. Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates. They include:

Fuel Ethanol: Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol.

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether): Blends of up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications.

Other Oxygenates: Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending such as TBA, TAME, ETBE, and Methanol.

PAD (Petroleum Administration for Defense) District. Originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation, the five divisions (and three subdivisions) include the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PAD District I:

PAD District IA:

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

PAD District IB:

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

PAD District IC:

Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PAD District II:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PAD District III:

Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PAD District IV:

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PAD District V:

Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Percent Utilization. Represents the utilization of all crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing gross inputs to these units by the operating/operable refining capacity of the unit.

Operable Capacity: The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle

capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity: The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or Cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute the national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, comprised of from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied and Losses, Crude Oil. Crude oil used directly as fuel by refineries and pipelines, and losses due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to processing losses at refineries in their operations.

Production. See Net Production.

Products Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase (or decrease) in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between Total Products Supplied and product supplied values for specified products.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-05 propane. *For price data*, it does not include the propane portion of any natural gas liquids (NGL) mixes; i.e., butane-propane and ethane-propane mix.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. "**R**eformulated Gasoline **B**lendstock for **O**xygenate **B**lending" is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by refiners. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Reformulated Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Reformulated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Residential. Sales of No. 2 distillate and propane to individual customers or households (as opposed to businesses or institutions) who ostensibly use the fuel in a residence for space heating, cooking, etc. Sales to apartment buildings/complexes or to other multi-family dwellings are excluded from the "Residential Sales" category and are included in the "Commercial/Institutional Sales" category. Additional end-use sales category data are available in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly.*

Residential Heating Oil Price. The price charged for home delivery of No.2 heating oil, exclusive of any discounts such as those for prompt cash payment. Prices do not include taxes paid by the consumer.

Residential Propane Price. The price charged for home delivery of consumer grade propane intended for use in space heating, cooking, or hot water heaters in residences.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are a No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, the production of electric power, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. *For supply data*, imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel. *For price data,* imported crude oil burned as fuel is excluded.

Retail. Sales made directly to the consumer of a product.

Retail Outlet. Any company-owned outlet (e.g. service station) selling gasoline, on-highway low-sulfur diesel fuel, or propane for on-highway vehicle use which is under the direct control of the firm by virtue of its ability to set the retail product price and directly collect all or part of the retail margin. This category includes retail outlets which are operated by salaried employees of the company and/or its subsidiaries and affiliates, and/or involve personnel services contracted by the firm.

Spot Price. The price for a one-time open market transaction for immediate delivery of a specific quantity of product at a specific location where the commodity is purchased "on the spot" at current market rates.

Brent: A blended crude stream produced in the North Sea region which serves as a reference or "marker" for pricing a number of other crude streams.

Conway: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of propane in Conway, Kansas.

Los Angeles: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city in southern California.

Mont Belvieu: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of propane in Mont Belvieu, Texas.

New York Harbor (NYH): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in New York Harbor.

Northwest Europe (NWE): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the North Sea; however, generally refers to the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp refining center.

Rotterdam (ARA): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the refining centers of Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp.

Singapore: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in Singapore.

US Gulf Coast (GC): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the coastline of Texas and Louisiana. For supply data, Gulf Coast refers to all 6 PADD III States.

West Texas Intermediate (WTI - Cushing): A crude stream produced in Texas and southern Oklahoma which serves as a reference or "marker" for pricing a number of other crude streams and which is traded in the domestic spot market at Cushing, Oklahoma.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines (including storage tanks), and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and all individual products in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption are excluded. Stocks held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total". Stocks are reported as of the end of the reporting period.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone." It is present at various levels of concentration in many fossil fuels whose combustion releases sulfur compounds that are considered harmful to the environment. Some of the most commonly used fossil fuels are categorized according to their sulfur content, with lower sulfur fuels usually selling at a higher price. *Note:* No. 2 Distillate fuel is currently reported as having either a 0.05 percent or lower sulfur level for on-highway vehicle use or a greater than 0.05 percent sulfur level for off-highway use, home heating oil, and commercial and industrial uses. Residual fuel, regardless of use, is classified as having either no more than 1 percent sulfur or greater than 1 percent sulfur. Coal is also classified as being low- sulfur at concentrations of 1 percent or less or high-sulfur at concentrations greater than 1 percent.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. A term which appears in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between crude input to refineries and the sum of domestic production, net imports (including SPR), SPR and other stocks withdrawn or added, and product supplied and losses. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure incorporates both estimated and reported values, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

United States. The 50 States and the District of Columbia**.** *Note*: The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. *Note*: For crude oil prices, the United States includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all American Territories and Possessions.

Wholesale. Sales of refined petroleum products to purchasers who are other than ultimate consumers.

Wholesale Price. The rack price charged for No. 2 heating oil or propane; that is , the price paid by customers who purchase No. 2 heating oil or propane free-on-board at a supplier's terminal and who provide their own transportation for the product(s).